



CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 24

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

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Arunachal Pradesh**



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

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ARUNACHAL PRADESH

MILES 16 0 16 32 48

16 0 16 32 48 80 KILOMETRES

BOUNDARY INTERNATIONAL

STATE

DISTRICT

REFERENCES

Capital of Arunachal Pradesh

District Headquarters

Rivers and Streams



Statements made, views expressed or conclusions drawn
in this book are wholly the responsibility
of the author alone in his personal
capacity and do not necessarily
represent the views
of the Government.

Arunachal Pradesh is a thinly populated hilly tract lying roughly between the latitudes 26°28'N and 29°30'N and the longitudes 91°30'E and 91°30'E on the north-east extremity of India, comprising roughly 83,578 kilometre squares of area, bordering the international boundaries of Bhutan, Tibet, China and Burma. The Pradesh is known to be rich in flora, fauna, power and mineral potential.

When 1971 Census was taken in Arunachal Pradesh, the area was known as the North East Frontier Agency (NEFA in short) which was constitutionally a part of the State of Assam. At that time, NEFA was directly administered by the President of India through the Governor of Assam as his agent, who was assisted by an adviser. The office of the Adviser to the Governor of Assam was situated at Shillong, the capital of the Assam State.

On the 21st day of January, 1972, NEFA has been made into a Union Territory and placed under the charge of a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Shillong, now the capital of the State of Meghalaya. In 1974 the capital of Arunachal Pradesh shifted to Itanagar situated in Subansiri District.

FOREWORD

This attempt to produce a popular version of the large census data for the general reader is an important innovation of the 1971 Indian census. Census publications concerning even a State run into a number of volumes. It is not possible for those who are not specialists to go through them all. At the same time the basic information contained in the hundreds of census tables is rich and of significance to a much larger number of the public than is likely to consult the census series. It is with a view to cater for this group of readers, grown up as also those who are now in high schools and colleges, that this Portrait of Population relating to every State has been produced. It seeks to present in a brief compass all that may be of interest to the general reader and that too in a non-technical language.

I trust this venture will be welcomed and will have to introduce every responsible citizen to the scope and variety of information that is contained in our decennial census reports.

NEW DELHI,
17th October, 1973.

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR,
Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

It took a man like Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, with his unlimited fund of love for the fellow human beings and of concern for the younger generation, to conceive that whatever we do in the Census Organisation should reach more people than the 'data users'. He designed this book and wanted the same to be read by all, particularly by the students in the Higher Secondary standard and above, so that the people could take stock of what was strong and what was weak in our population. I have just followed the guideline provided by Shri A. Chandra Sekhar in writing this book. But attempting to do something and succeeding to do it are not the same things, and I leave it to the readers to judge what benefit they will derive from this humble effort. But I am almost confident that the younger generation, for whom this book is written, will gain 'something'.

The information provided in this volume are the gists of the basic information collected during 1971 Census. The information presented are very brief. The inquisitive readers should consult the list of the census publications given in Chapter I (from pages 11 to 13) and look for further details. The Census Organisation presents information on various demographic and socio-economic matters in very great depth, and without consulting the appropriate publication on a given subject, the readers will never get an access to the wealth of details that are in existence.

Another point requires emphasis. The analysis of various aspects presented in this book and the comments made thereon, are entirely the responsibility of the author alone. The Government or the Census Organisation have nothing to do with these.

Therefore, any criticism thereon should be directed against the author alone and not against the Government or the Census Organisation.

I am indebted mainly to the Central Tabulation Unit of my office, led by Shri I. N. Gohain, Tabulation Officer, for providing me the basic materials upon which this book was written. This unit also supervised the typing and the scrutiny of the manuscript. Shri D. B. Rai, Computer had borne the entire brunt of typing out this book. I am also indebted to the Artist of my office, Shri K. J. Pandit, for doing his best to decorate the book with illustrations with the help of two Draftsmen Shri A.R. Sharma and Kumari R. Malakar under the guidance of the Cartographer Shri J. Das. My other colleagues, including Shri A. Paul, Stenographer and Shri S. Das Chowdhury, Typist, had helped me a lot. Shri A.K. Paul, Tabulation Officer and Shri K. L. Das, Economic Investigator had taken all the pains of going into the necessary details while printing of this book progressed. My thanks are due to these and my all other colleagues whom I have not named specifically.

J. K. BARTHAKUR,
Director of Census Operations,
Arunachal Pradesh.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

You may remember that in the early part of 1971 a census enumerator came to your house and made enquiry about the details of each member of your household. He recorded the particulars regarding each member of your household in a small pad full of forms. These forms are called the Individual Slips. On the basis of the information collected by the enumerators on Individual Slips, a number of census volumes are published. If you visit your local library, you may have a look at these publications. I am sure that you will be surprised to see how many volumes have come out out of the information collected in so small a slip. This book tries to give you a simple version of the results of 1971 Census so that you may come to know about these quickly without having to go through so many big big volumes.

Why census ?

A question may come immediately to your mind. Why is it necessary to take census at all and bring out so many books ? This is a good question and the answer to it is simple. Unless it is known how many people are there, how the Government will plan the administrative or the welfare measures ? How will they decide where to start a school or a hospital ? How can they decide where to have a Police Station or a Circle Office ? Where will they concentrate their agricultural or industrial efforts ? How will they demarcate the constituencies for the purpose of holding election, the very basis of our democratic existence ? Clearly, the details about the population must be obtained by counting the population. But mere counting of heads will not give all the necessary information. It must be known, for

example, how many boys and girls are there in a place before starting boys' and girls' schools. Similarly, it must be known what languages the people speak, what religions the people follow, what is the rate of literacy and the standard of education, how many people have migrated in or out of a place, how many persons work and how many persons depend upon them, what are the categories of work the workers perform, and so on. As the society progresses, more and more complicated information are required to be collected to cover its manifold activities. Because of this, in every census more and more information are being collected on those tiny slips you saw in the hands of the census enumerators.

When did it start ?

The question regarding the date on which the census taking started may arise next. It started pretty early in India. You must have read about a scholarly Brahmin called 'Kautilya' who was an adviser to the Great Maurya King Chandra Gupta. Kautilya had written a famous book called 'Arthashastra'. From this book, we come to know that in India census taking took place as early as in 300 B.C. The writings of Kautilya is supported by the notes left behind by the great traveller Megasthenese. Census taking was in vogue during the Maurya and the Gupta eras. However, during the Mughal times the practice was discontinued. It was revived in 1867 by the British East India Company when they arranged to count the population of the Madras Presidency. However, the parts of India that were outside the limits of the Mughal Empire, maintained the tradition of census taking. As for example, the Ahom Kings of Assam were census takers who called it *piyol*, a word by which the census taking is widely understood in Arunachal Pradesh also.

Under the British Government, a census of the country was taken in 1872. But the first organised decennial population census in India started with the taking of 1881 Census.

Since then, the population census is being taken in the country every 10 years. India has completed the 100 years of the proud tradition of decennial census taking with 1971 Census.

How census is taken ?

The third question that may come to your mind is probably how the census operation is organised in our vast country which is full of diversity. The census taking is a great administrative feat. This immense task is performed with the close cooperation of the Central Government and the Government of the States and the Union Territories in one hand, and with the willing cooperation of every citizen and of the army of honorary workers engaged as enumerators, supervisors and similar other functionaries, on the other hand. Without the cooperation of the public, this great national task, involving considerable expenditure from the public exchequer, cannot be performed. You see now why it is necessary that every citizen of India should understand the details of census taking, realise its importance and fully cooperate with the census organisation so that the tasks involved with this great national roll-call are successfully and efficiently performed ?

For the purpose of taking of a census, the President of India issues a notification declaring the intention of the Government of India to take census in or in any part of the country. The President of India appoints a Census Commissioner to supervise the census taking. The Census Commissioner is also the Registrar General of India. The President of India appoints the Superintendents of Census Operations to supervise taking of census in the States and the Union Territories under the guidance of the Census Commissioner. The Governments of the States and the Union Territories appoint the District Census Officers, the Supervisors, the Enumerators and other Census Officers at the district and lower levels.

The District Magistrates have to play a vital role while taking of a census. The Governments of the States and of the Union Territories also decide which of the offences under the Census Act (or under any other law) should lead to prosecution.

The Superintendents of Census Operations appointed for the States and the Union Territories are also called the Directors of Census Operations. They supervise taking of census with the help of the staff placed under them. The Directors of Census Operations and their staff are paid out of the Central Government Budget. On the other hand, the District Census Officers and other Census Officers appointed by the Governments of the States and of the Union Territories for actual taking of census, perform their duties in ex-officio capacities and are paid only a token honorarium out of the Budget of the Central Government. In Arunachal Pradesh, even the travelling and other allowances of the district level census officers were paid by the Arunachal Pradesh Administration and other Central Government Departments to which they belonged. Thus, the Arunachal Pradesh Administration willingly took up a substantial part of the expenditure involved in actual taking of 1971 Census.

The student community of Arunachal Pradesh performed the praiseworthy task of acting as interpreters to help the enumerators and the supervisors, with no remuneration. Only the expenses of the student interpreters were paid in the form of travelling and daily allowances at the rates these are paid to the Class III officials of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration.

When 1971 Census was taken ?

1971 Census was taken in the country between the period from the twentieth day of March, 1971 to the sunrise of the first day of April, 1971. A revisional round was

taken by the enumerators on the first, the second and the third days of April, 1971. However, because of the difficult terrain and other administrative problems, 1971 Census taking started in the snow-bound and the inaccessible areas of Arunachal Pradesh as early as in October, 1970. The bulk of enumeration was done, however, as close to the All India period of enumeration as possible. The taking of 1971 Census in Arunachal Pradesh was, thus, non-synchronous with most of other parts of the country. The census taking in some other difficult areas of the country, like those in Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland and Manipur, was also non-synchronous, just like in Arunachal Pradesh.

Individual Slip :

It has already been said that it is quite surprising as to how many big volumes are taken out to report the details collected in a small form. The Individual Slip that you saw in the hands of the enumerator is one of the three main schedules used for taking of 1971 Census. This form contained 17 questions which were put to each individual. These questions are given below in summary :

- (1) Name,
- (2) Relationship to head of household,
- (3) Sex,
- (4) Age,
- (5) Marital status,
- (6) For currently married women only
 - (a) Age at marriage,
 - (b) Any child born in the last one year,
- (7) Particulars of birth place,
 - (a) Place of birth,
 - (b) Rural/Urban differentiation,
 - (c) District of birth,
 - (d) State or country of birth,

- (8) Particulars of last residence,
 - (a) Place of last residence,
 - (b) Rural or Urban,
 - (c) District,
 - (d) State or country,
- (9) Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration,
- (10) Religion,
- (11) Name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe if the person belonged to one,
- (12) Literate or illiterate,
- (13) Highest educational level attained,
- (14) Mother-tongue,
- (15) Other languages known,
- (16) Main activity :
 - (a) Broad category,
 - (i) In case of an economically active worker, if the person is a cultivator, agricultural labourer or engaged in household industry or doing other work,
 - (ii) In case of non-workers, if the person was engaged in household duties, or was a student, or a retired person, or a rentier or royalty receiver, or a dependent such as infant or disabled, or a very old person or a beggar or vagrant, or an inmate of a penal or charitable institution, or others not employed,
 - (b) Place of work,
 - (c) Name of establishment,
 - (d) Nature of industry, trade, profession or service,
 - (e) Description of the occupation, and
 - (f) Worker status, such as employer, employee, single worker or unpaid family worker,
- (17) Secondary work,
 - (a) Broad category such as cultivator, agricultural labourer, engaged in household industry or other work,
 - (b) } Place of work, etc., as in Questions 16 (b) to (f).
 - to }
 - (f) }

It will be evident from the above questions that although the size of the Individual Slip is small, it is designed to elicit many important information with regards to an individual. The Individual Slip is reproduced at the end of this chapter. You will see how skilfully the Individual Slip was designed to take out so much of information using so little space.

Houselist and Establishment Schedule :

The other two main schedules were the Houselist and the Establishment Schedule. These two Schedules are much bigger in size than the Individual Slip. But the number of Houselist and Establishment Schedules used were fewer in number because they related to an Enumerator's Block containing many houses and households as a whole, and not to each individual. Information regarding the houses where the people lived, worked, worshipped or gathered together for community purposes etc. were collected in the Houselist. In the Establishment Schedule, more information were collected regarding the houses where an establishment was located. The establishment was a place where the people worked.

Enumerator's Block :

We have spoken about the Enumerator's Block. An Enumerator's Block comprised a compact area consisting of about 120 houses or about 750 persons that constituted the beat of a single enumerator. One or more Enumerator's Block covered a census village or a town. In the smaller villages, Enumerator's Block was only one in number and could contain much fewer people and houses than a standard Enumerator's Block. In Arunachal Pradesh, for example, sometimes an Enumerator's Block or a village would contain a single house with a few people.

Definitions :

When we talked about the Individual Slip and gave you the list of the questions it contained, you might have thought

that obtaining answers to the apparently simple questions would not present much difficulty. But this is not so. Take the example of sex. You may be thinking that in recording whether a person was a male or a female there should be no difficulty at all. But how will you treat the eunuchs and the hermaphrodites? So, the instructions were given that the females would be recorded as 'females' whereas the males, eunuchs and hermaphrodites would be recorded as 'males'. You may easily imagine now that if a simple question on sex of a person could present difficulty like this, the other questions would involve much more difficult problems. Therefore, an attempt was to be made to define every term used in census as precisely as possible. As for example, the age was defined as the *completed* years of a person. For the baby who was less than one year old, the age was to be recorded as '0'. For the boy who had the running age 12 and was to celebrate his 12th birth day next month, the age was recorded as 11, and so on. A person who had never been married at any time, was *never married*. A married person whose wife or husband had died and who had not married again, was a *widower* or a *widow*. A married person who had separated or divorced from his wife or her husband, was *separated* or *divorced*. Only the married persons who were living in wedlock were *married*. A *literate* was a person who could both read and write with understanding in any language. A person who could merely read but could not write was not treated as a literate. A child who was less than 5 years old was considered as illiterate even if the child could read and write a few words. The *mother-tongue* of a person was the language spoken to the person by the person's mother in the person's childhood. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in the childhood was the person's mother-tongue. For the infants, the deafs and the mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother of the infant, the deaf or the mute was considered to be the mother-tongue of the infant, the deaf or the mute person. The *worker* was a person whose *main activity* was participation in any *economically productive work by physi-*

cal or mental activity involving not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. Those who were not 'workers' by their main activities were the *non-workers*. A non-worker could have some activity as his or her *secondary work*, but his or her status as non-worker by the main activity would remain unchanged even if he or she earned something by doing a secondary work.

Although we have tried to give you an impression that the census attempted to define precisely every concept involved, it must be mentioned that it was not considered possible to be very rigid in recording answers to some of the questions. As for example, while recording answers to the question on *religion*, whatever was returned by the respondent was recorded. No attempt was made to define who was a Hindu or a Muslim or a Christian and so on. Similarly, in recording answer to the question on mother-tongue, the statement of a person was recorded without entering into any argument with the person so as to ascertain whether or not the statement made by the person was true.

On the contrary, an absolutely legalistic view was taken with regards to the question as to whether a person belonged to a *Scheduled Caste* or to a *Scheduled Tribe*. A person was treated as a member of a Scheduled Caste or of a Scheduled Tribe strictly according to the list of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes promulgated by the President of India. A person's insistence to be included or excluded as a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, was ignored. In Arunachal Pradesh, for example, only the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh were treated as the members of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. A person who belongs to a Scheduled Tribe elsewhere, like, for example, a person belonging to Bodo or Kachari or Rabha communities which are the Scheduled Tribes of Assam, or to Khasi or Garo or Mizo communities, which are the Scheduled Tribes of Meghalaya and Mizoram respectively, was not treated as a member of a Scheduled Tribe of Arunachal Pradesh.

However, despite clear instructions given in this regard, in some parts of India (other than in Arunachal Pradesh) some returns were received where the indentivity of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe was described by the general terms like Harijan or Adivasi and not by the specific name of the caste or the tribe as it appeared in the list promulgated by the President of India. At the time of tabulation, these returns were verified with the other entries made in Individual Slips, and when it was established that the returns actually related to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they were treated as members of *Scheduled Caste Unspecified* or *Scheduled Tribe Unspecified*, as the case might be.

Census publications :

The census organisation has uniform programme of publication to report the results of census. If you are interested in any particular subject, all you are to do is to look up the appropriate volume and go through it. Following is the list of the publications of 1971 Census. These publications will not only relate to the country as a whole but also to each individual State and Union Territory.

Part	Sub-part	Title	Subject dealt with
1	2	3	4
Part I	Part I-A	General Report	The first part of the General Report discusses the data yielded from the Primary Census Abstracts and the broad distribution of the religions and the mother-tongues. It covers distribution, growth and density of population, sex ratio, rural and urban differentials, broad literacy rates, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, broad economic categories etc.

1	2	3	4
	Part I-B	General Report.	The second part of the General Report covers the detailed analysis of the demographic, social, cultural and migrational patterns after the completion of the full tabulation programme.
	Part I-C	General Report.	The third part of the General Report presents the 'subsidiary' tables of the information presented in the first and the second parts of the General Report.
Part II	Part II-A	General Population Tables.	The general population tables with respect to Union/State/Union Territory are presented in this volume.
	Part II-B	Economic Tables.	The Economic Tables are presented in this volume.
	Part II-C(i)	Social & Cultural Tables.	The social and cultural tables giving the distribution of population by mother tongue and religion; and of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, are presented in this volume.
	Part II-C(ii)	Social & Cultural Tables.	Other Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables are presented in this volume.
	Part II-D	Migration Tables.	The tables relating to migrations are given in this volume.
	Part II (Special)	Census Tables on Population	All India Census Tables on 1% sample basis are presented in this volume with notes.
Part III	Part III-A	Establishments Report.	This report gives the information collected while canvassing the Establishment Schedule.
	Part III-B	Establishments Tables.	The tables based on canvassing of the Establishment Schedule are presented in this volume.

1	2	3	4
Part IV	Part IV-A	Housing Report and Housing subsidiary Tables.	This report gives the information collected while canvassing the Houselist.
	Part IV-B	Housing Tables.	The tables based on canvassing of the Houselist are presented in this volume.
Part V	—	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	This volume will contain special tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of India. The volume will be published at the all India level only and not for the States and the Union Territories separately. The volume may contain ethnographic notes on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. But this aspect is yet to be finalised.
Part VI	Part VI-A	Town Directory	—
	Part VI-B	Special Survey Reports on Selected Towns.	—
	Part VI-C	Survey Reports of selected villages.	—
Part VII	—	Special Report on Graduates and Technical Personnel.	—
Part VIII	Part VIII-A	Administration Report—Enumeration (for official use only).	—
	Part VIII-B	Administration Report—Tabulation (for official use only).	—

1	2	3	4
Part IX	—	Census Atlas	Union and States/Union Territory Census Atlas, are presented in this volume.
Part X	Part X-A	District Census Handbook.	Town and Village Directory is presented in this volume pertaining to each district of a State or a Union Territory.
	Part X-B	District Census Handbook.	Urban Block and Village-wise Primary Census Abstract is presented in the volume pertaining to each district of a State or a Union Territory.
	Part X-C	District Census Handbook.	Analytical Report and Administration statement and District Census Tables are presented in this volume pertaining to each district of a State or a Union Territory.

(Preparation of some special monographs will be entrusted to scholars. The programme of these monographs is yet to be finalised).

In the following chapters a broad picture of some of the basic characteristics of the population of Arunachal Pradesh are given. Going through these chapters will help you to understand the more detailed information given in the other publications. After all this book gives you merely a 'portrait of the population' of Arunachal Pradesh and not the 'depth and the details' regarding the population.

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Individual Slip

Pad No.

Slip No. _____

Location Code _____ Household No. _____

1. Name _____

2. Relationship to head _____

3. Sex  _____

4. Age _____

5. Marital status _____

6. For currently married women only

(a) Age at marriage _____

(b) Any child born in the last one year _____

7. (a) Place of birth _____

(b) Rural/Urban _____

(c) District _____

(d) State/Country _____

8. (a) Place of last residence _____

(b) Rural/Urban _____

(c) District _____

(d) State/Country _____

9. Duration of Residence at the Village, or town of Enumeration _____

10. Religion _____

11. S. C. _____

or _____

S. T. _____

12. Literacy (L or O)  _____

13. Educational level _____

14. Mother _____

Tongue _____

Other _____

languages _____

16. MAIN ACTIVITY

(a) Broad category (i) Worker (C, AL, HH, OW)  
(ii) Non-Worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)  

(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) _____

(c) Name of Establishment _____

(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service _____

(e) Description of Work _____

(f) Class of worker _____

17. SECONDARY WORK

(a) Broad category (C, AL, HH, OW) 

(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) _____

(c) Name of Establishment _____

(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service _____

(e) Description of Work _____

(f) Class of worker _____

CHAPTER II

HOW MANY ARE WE ? HOW ARE WE DISTRIBUTED AND BY HOW MUCH ARE OUR NUMBERS GROW- ING?

How many ?

According to 1971 Census, Arunachal Pradesh has a population of 467,511 persons. Compare the population of Arunachal Pradesh with the population of the country. India has a population of 547,949,809 persons. Arunachal Pradesh contains less than one thousandth part of the population of India. All the States of the country are bigger than Arunachal Pradesh in size of population. Amongst the States of the country, the population of Arunachal Pradesh is comparable only with Nagaland where 516,449 persons were enumerated during 1971 Census. Both Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland largely consist of hilly terrains and are inhabited predominantly by the Scheduled Tribes. The State of Meghalaya is also predominantly hilly; but this State contains 1,011,690 persons and, therefore, is about double the size of Arunachal Pradesh by population.

Arunachal Pradesh is a Union Territory. The Union Territory of Delhi has the population of 4,065,698 persons. The population of Goa, Daman and Diu is 857,771. The Union Territory of Pondicherry contains 471,707 persons. The other Union Territories, namely, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands are smaller than Arunachal Pradesh by the size of population.

Are we too few ?

Although the population of Arunachal Pradesh appears to be very small compared to the population of India, it must be remembered that India is one of the largest countries in the world by population. In fact China, India, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic comprise half the population of the world. Though Arunachal Pradesh contains less than one thousandth part of the population of India, there are a number of countries in the world whose 1970 population was comparable with that of Arunachal Pradesh. Gabon (Africa—population 448,564), Reunion (Africa—population 416,525), Kuwait (Asia—population 454,421) and Fiji (Europe—population 476,727) are some of the countries whose population fall within the range of 4 to 5 lakhs of people in 1970 and therefore, comparable with Arunachal Pradesh by the size of population.

How are we distributed ?

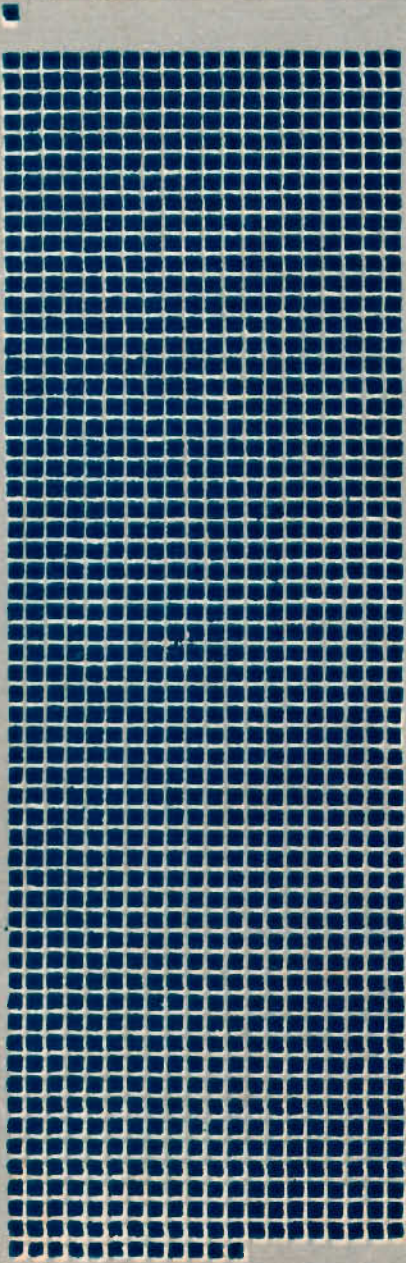
In districts :

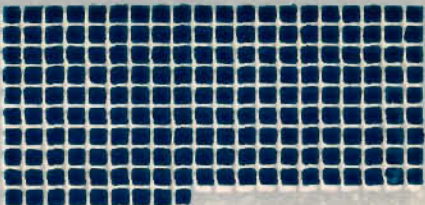
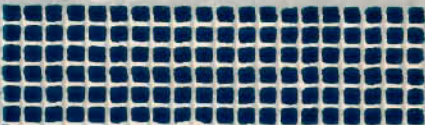
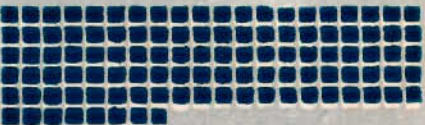
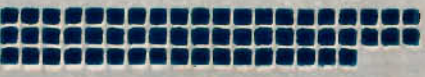
There are five districts in Arunachal Pradesh: Kameng, Subansiri, Siang, Lohit and Tirap. The district of Siang is the largest by the size of population and the district of Lohit is the smallest. The population of Siang District is 121,936 persons and of Lohit District is 62,865 persons. The population of Kameng District is 86,001 persons, of Subansiri District is 99,239 persons and of Tirap District is 97,470 persons. Out of every 100 persons of Arunachal Pradesh, 18 inhabit Kameng District, 21 are to be found in Subansiri District, 26 are in Siang District, 14 live in Lohit District and 21 reside in Tirap District.

The distribution of population amongst the districts of Arunachal Pradesh is not uniform. The average population of the districts of Arunachal Pradesh is 93,502 as against

HOW MANY ARE WE ?

EACH  STANDS FOR
467,511 POPULATION

Name of State/ Union Territory	Population	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH INDIA		467,511 547,949,809

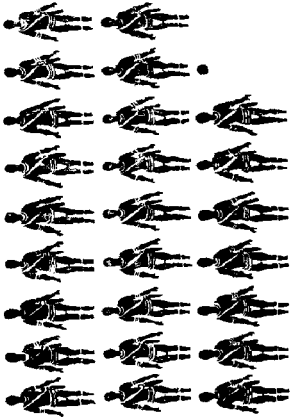
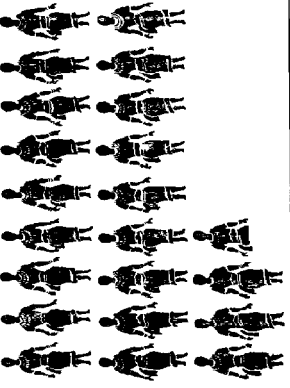
Name of State / Union Territory		Population
States UTTAR PRADESH		88,341,144
BIHAR		56,353,369
MAHARASHTRA		50,412,235
WEST BENGAL		44,312,011
ANDHRA PRADESH		43,502,708
MADHYA PRADESH		41,654,119
TAMIL NADU		41,199,168
MYSORE		29,299,014
GUJARAT		26,697,475

Name of State/ Union Territory	Population	
RAJASTHAN		25,765,806
ORRISA		21,944,615
KERELA		21,347,375
ASSAM *		14,957,542
PUNJAB		13,551,060
HARYANA		10,036,808
JAMMU AND KASHMIR		4,616,632
HIMACHAL PRADESH		3,460,434
TRIPURA		1,556,342
MANIPUR		1,072,753
MEGHALAYA		1,011,699
NAGALAND		516,449
<i>Union Territories</i>		
DELHI		4,065,698
GOA, DAMAN & DIU		857,771
PONDICHERRY		471,707
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		467,511
CHANDIGARH		257,251
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS		115,133
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI		74,170
LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS		31,810

*Includes Mizo distt. which now forms the Union Territory of Mizoram.

Note : The population figures of Jammu and Kashmir exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

DISTRICT POPULATION OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH EACH FIGURE STANDS FOR 10,000 MALES OR FEMALES

Arunachal Pradesh / District	Males	Females	Total
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	 251,231	 216,280	467,511
KAMENG	 47,657	 38,344	86,001
SUBANSIRI	 51,397	 47,842	99,239
SIANG	 64,942	 56,994	121,936
LOHIT	 35,461	 27,404	62,865
TIRAP	 51,774	 45,696	97,470

that of 1,539,185 for India as a whole. Compare the average size of the district population of Arunachal Pradesh with Bihar, which is 3,314,904, or with Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Kerala having the average district population as 2,942,798, 2,769,501 and 2,134,737 respectively. There is no State in India where the average size of a district by population is as low as in Arunachal Pradesh. Only the State of Nagaland with the average population size of the districts as 172,150 comes close to Arunachal Pradesh in this respect. It may be recalled that in the total population also Nagaland came close to Arunachal Pradesh. There were three districts in Nagaland where 1971 Census was taken as against five in Arunachal Pradesh. The States of Manipur and Himachal Pradesh have the average sizes of the district population as 214,551 and 346,043 respectively. Amongst the Union Territories, the average size of the districts of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands are smaller than that of Arunachal Pradesh. The average size of the district population in all other Union Territories is larger than that in Arunachal Pradesh.

In sub-divisions :

According to an administrative circular issued by the Arunachal Pradesh Administration in 1966, which remained in force when 1971 Census was taken in Arunachal Pradesh, the district of Kameng has been divided into 3 sub-divisions, namely, Bomdila, Tawang and Seppa. The Bomdila Sub-division, (population—32,113) is placed directly under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Kameng district. The other two sub-divisions, namely, Tawang (population—18,754) and Seppa (population—35,134) are under the controls of two Additional Deputy Commissioners.

The district of Subansiri has three sub-divisions, namely, Ziro, Daporijo and Koloriang. Ziro Sub-division (population—62,127) is placed directly under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner. An Assistant Commissioner is in

charge of Koloriang Sub-division (population—18,787) who is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner, Subansiri district. The position of Daporijo Sub-division (population—32,014) requires some explanation. The boundary between Subansiri District and Siang District is defined by the mid-stream of the Subansiri river. This definition is geographically logical as the river Subansiri forms a fixed and natural object between the two districts. However, the people of both the districts, by custom, live in village situated at about mid-heights between the high mountains and the river valleys for various reasons. In fact, the high mountains separate the tribes. Thus, both the banks of the Subansiri river and its tributaries are well populated with similar people. This fact forced the administration to take some areas from Subansiri District and some from Siang District to form an independent sub-division called 'Daporijo' and place it under the charge of an Additional Deputy Commissioner. The correct legal boundary between Siang District and Subansiri District are reflected in the 1971 Census publications where Daporijo Sub-division and five of its circles appear as 'Parts' under both the districts.

The district of Siang has been divided into five sub-divisions, namely, Along, Mechuka, Tuting, Daporijo and Pasighat. Along (population—47,641), Mechuka (population—6,138), and Tuting (population—5,463) sub-divisions are placed directly under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner of Siang District. Daporijo Sub-division and Pasighat Sub-division (population—49,005) are placed under the charges of two separate Additional Deputy Commissioners. The position of the Daporijo Sub-division has already been explained.

The district of Lohit is divided into three sub-divisions. They are Dibang Valley Sub-division, Haryuliang Sub-division and Tezu Sub-division. Dibang Valley Sub-division (population—15,232) is under the charge of an Additional Deputy Commissioner who is more or less independent of

the Deputy Commissioner, Lohit District. The charge of Tezu Sub-division (population—34,060) is held by the Deputy Commissioner, Lohit District, whereas the charge of Hayuliang Sub-division (population—13,573) is held by an Assistant Commissioner who is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner, Lohit District.

The district of Tirap has been divided into two Sub-divisions, namely, Khonsa and Longding. Khonsa Sub-division (population—67,826) is placed directly under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Tirap district. Longding sub-division (population—29,644) is under the control of an Extra Assistant Commissioner who is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner, Tirap.

In circles :

The lowest unit of administration is a circle which is looked after by a Circle Officer or an Extra Assistant Commissioner. The circle in Arunachal Pradesh is defined by a group of villages. There are 77 circles in Arunachal Pradesh*. The largest circle is Ziro of Subansiri District that contains 23,648 persons. Along Circle of Siang District contains a population of 23,039 persons. The smallest circle is Mori of Siang District that contains 106 persons only. Kibithoo Circle of Lohit District contains a population of 426 persons. Taksing Circle containing 602 persons is in Daporijo sub-division; 599 persons of this circle live on the right bank of the Subansiri river and falls within the statutory boundary of Subansiri District and 3 persons live on the left bank of the Subansiri river and falls within the statutory boundary of Siang District. Four other circles of Daporijo sub-division are affected in this manner. These are Limeking (population—614; *in Subansiri* 383; *in Siang* 231), Nacho (population—3,304 ; *in Subansiri* 1,778, *in Siang*

*For the names and the population of the circles see Appendix I.

1,256), Taliha (population—6,671 ; in *Subansiri* 4,115 ; in *Siang* 2,556) and Siyum (population—3,831 : in *Subansiri* 945 ; in *Siang* 2,886.

The average size of the circles of Arunachal Pradesh by population is 6,072. If we group the circles having the population of 3,867 to 6,150 persons together, then, 15 circles will fall in this range of population and will contain 16 out of every 100 persons of Arunachal Pradesh ; 31 circles will fall in the range having less than 3,867 persons each and will contain 14 persons out of every 100 persons of Arunachal Pradesh ; and the remaining 31 circles will have more than 6,150 persons each but these circles will contain as many as 70 out of every 100 persons of Arunachal Pradesh.

There is much variation in the population sizes of the circles. Is not it? The reason for this is that in the pockets like Apatani valley of Subansiri District where Ziro Circle is situated, large concentration of population has resulted because of facility provided by nature for agricultural pursuit. On the other hand, the circles like Kibithoo, Taksing, Singa etc. which are situated right on the international boundary, the facilities for agricultural pursuit are inadequate and therefore, population in these circles are sparse although the areas under them are quite large. The pattern of customs regulating the ownership and holding of land has also played a part in connection with distribution of population in different regions of Arunachal Pradesh.

Natural population regions :

In distribution of population, Arunachal Pradesh can be divided into six natural regions. The first two regions are the western parts of Kameng District and Tirap District where there are comparatively large concentrations of population. The upper, the middle and the lower belts of the remaining parts of Arunachal Pradesh constitute three distinct regions.

The concentrated population pockets on the foot hills constitute the sixth region.

Western Kameng :

The western half of Kameng District, mainly inhabited by the Monpa, the Sherdukpen and some other tribes, present a picture of marginal food sufficiency. The hill ranges of this part are around 7000/feet high above the mean sea level, although some ranges reach the height of 16000/feet or so. The valleys are situated at about 5000/feet altitude. Many of the hill slopes are amenable to terracing and the people have developed both dry and wet terraces on them. As a result of this, good crop of rice, buck wheat, barley, maize and smaller grains are grown on the terraces. Because of the suitability of the terrain, the horticultural development, such as growing of apple trees, has gained popularity with the people. The pastures of the high hills are suitable for livestock rearing and the people have traditionally developed many cross breeds of the cattle, such as between yak and cow, *methon* and cow etc. The sheep rearing is also popular. All these have resulted in a marginal food sufficiency for the area, and in the establishment comparatively large villages.

Tirap District :

In Tirap District, lying in the South-East part of Arunachal Pradesh, the people sustain largely on shifting cultivation which is locally known as *Jhumming*. The hills of this district are comparatively low in altitude. The height of the hill ranges is usually 6000' or below. *Jhumming* is practised in most other parts of Arunachal Pradesh. *Jhumming* consists of clearing of a patch of jungles by cutting and burning and dribbling seeds into the clearing with the help of a poker. Usually a mixed crop is grown in the *Jhum* fields which require weeding at least four times, and watching out of the wild animals and birds all the time. After a year or two of

cultivation, the *Jhum* fields are abandoned and new clearings are opened elsewhere. The practice of *Jhumming* requires an extensive area for sustaining a small population. The villages sustaining up on this type of cultivation are, of necessity, small, few and far between.

However, the customs relating to ownership and holding of land of Tirap District have helped in the development of comparatively large villages. The villages of Tirap District comprise of a definite area which contains the village common land for *Jhumming* and also for extraction of forest produce. Individuals also hold cultivable land and forests. The common ownership of land has led to concentration of population in the villages and a resultant high density of population. There is a tendency for reclaiming and terracing of land for permanent cultivation, specially when the land is owned individually, wherever suitable land is available.

The three belts of Eastern Kameng, Subansiri, Siang and Lohit districts :

The eastern part of Kameng District, Subansiri District, Siang District and Lohit District fall in a different category so far as agricultural situation and ownership and holding of land are concerned. The people of these districts do practice *Jhum* cultivation in the same manner as the people of Tirap District do. But the terrain and ownership customs of these areas are different. In concentration of population, these areas can be divided into three belts : Upper, Middle and Lower.

The upper belt :

The northern parts of these areas, close to the international border, comprises of high hill ranges cut by rivers flowing downhill in deep and steep gorges. The hills on the international border are as high as 15 to 20 thousand feet above the mean sea level. The ranges further South are lower.

but still very high and steep. Even for *Jhum* cultivation these areas are not suitable, and the people largely sustain themselves with cereal substitutes and forest produce for most parts of the year. Some northern tribes have grown groves of *tasse* or wild sago plants upon which individual ownership prevails. The population of this belt is extremely thin.

The middle belt :

The middle belt of these areas resembles the conditions of Tirap District and the population is largely concentrated in this belt, in the villages situated at the mid-heights of the hills lining the river valleys. Included in this belt are the heavy population pockets like the Apatani valley of Subansiri District and the Basar bowl of Siang District where well watered permanent paddy fields have been developed. But the ownership and holding of land in these areas are different from those of Tirap District. Here the cultivable land is owned by the individuals. The hunting and fishing areas are also generally owned by individuals or by the villages as a whole. In certain areas such as in Lohit District, the clan ownership of the cultivable lands used to be the practice but with the passage of time such ownership has passed on to the individuals. As a result of the individual ownership of land coupled with the *Jhum* practice, the villages did not develop as tight fit economic and social units to the extent they did in the western Kameng and in Tirap District. The *Jhum* cultivation requires close proximity of the fields to the owners. As the ownership pattern of land had been usually from the hill top to the hill stream, small groups of families live together as close to their lands as possible. As a result of this, the villages of this belt are comparatively smaller and the community effort for the development of terraces are not a very great success. Further, the availability of suitable lands for terracing is not very extensive. As a result of these, although the density of population is larger in this belt than in the upper belt, the same is much thinner than those of the western part of Kameng District and of Tirap District.

The lower belt :

The lower belt of these areas adjoins the plains of Assam. The hills of this belt are comparatively lower in altitude, and those adjoining the Assam plains are broken as the result of earthquakes and extensive landslides caused by heavy monsoon rains. The rivers have flattened themselves out in these areas and have created broad valleys. Because of the heavy rains, the forest are luxuriant in growth and large games inhabit them. The climate is hot, humid and sultry.

Traditionally, the hill tribes did not prefer to live in this belt as they did not like the climate and the protection of the field crops from the wild animals was always problematic. Small settlements, however, existed since long, mostly inhabited by members of the tribes who had to leave their villages lying in the middle belt mainly because of social reasons. The Reserve Forest areas of Arunachal Pradesh are mostly concentrated in this belt.

Population pockets in the foothills :

Some settlements of outsiders have grown up on the flat portion of Arunachal Pradesh lying on the foot hills, during the last decade or two. As a result of occupation of land by the outsiders in this manner, tribes of Arunachal Pradesh have started coming down from distant villages and are developing their own settlements in the foot hills.

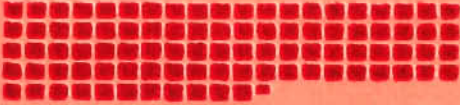
How dense is our population ?

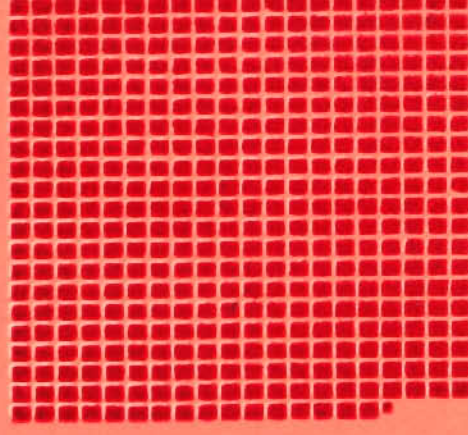
The density of population in Arunachal Pradesh is 6 persons per square kilometre as against 178* for the country as a whole and ranks last in this respect. Compare this

*The density of India is calculated excluding the population and area figures of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and the population and areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

DENSITY OF POPULATION

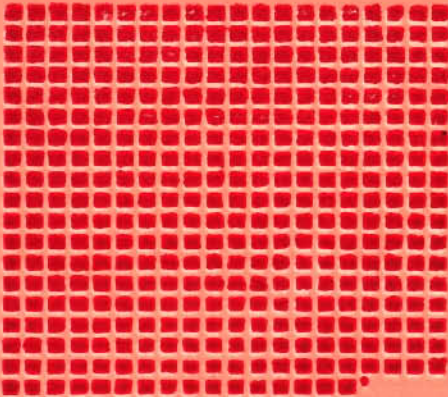
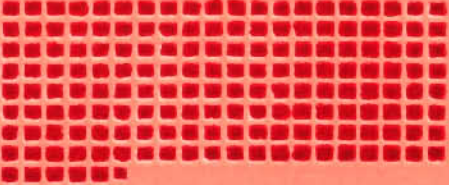
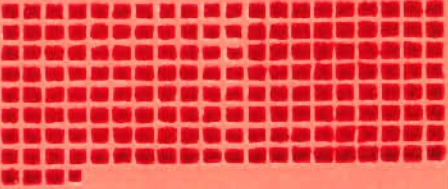
EACH ■ STANDS FOR
6 PERSONS PER SQUARE KILOMETRE

India / Name of State / Union Territory	Persons per square kilometre	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		6
INDIA†		178
States		
KERALA		549
WEST BENGAL		504
BIHAR		324
TAMIL NADU		317
UTTAR PRADESH		300
PUNJAB		269
HARYANA		227
MAHARASHTRA		164
ANDHRA PRADESH		157
†Density of India worked out after excluding population and area figures of Jammu & Kashmir.		

Name of State/ Union Territory	Persons per square kilometre	
MYSORE		153
ASSAM ⁽¹⁾		150
TRIPURA		149
ORISSA		141
GUJARAT		136
MADHYA PRADESH		94
RAJASTHAN		75
HIMACHAL PRADESH		62
MANIPUR		48
MEGHALAYA		45
NAGALAND		31
JAMMU & KASHMIR ⁽²⁾		21
<i>Union Territories</i>		
DELHI		2,738

(1) Includes Mizo distt. which now forms the Union Territory of Mizoram.

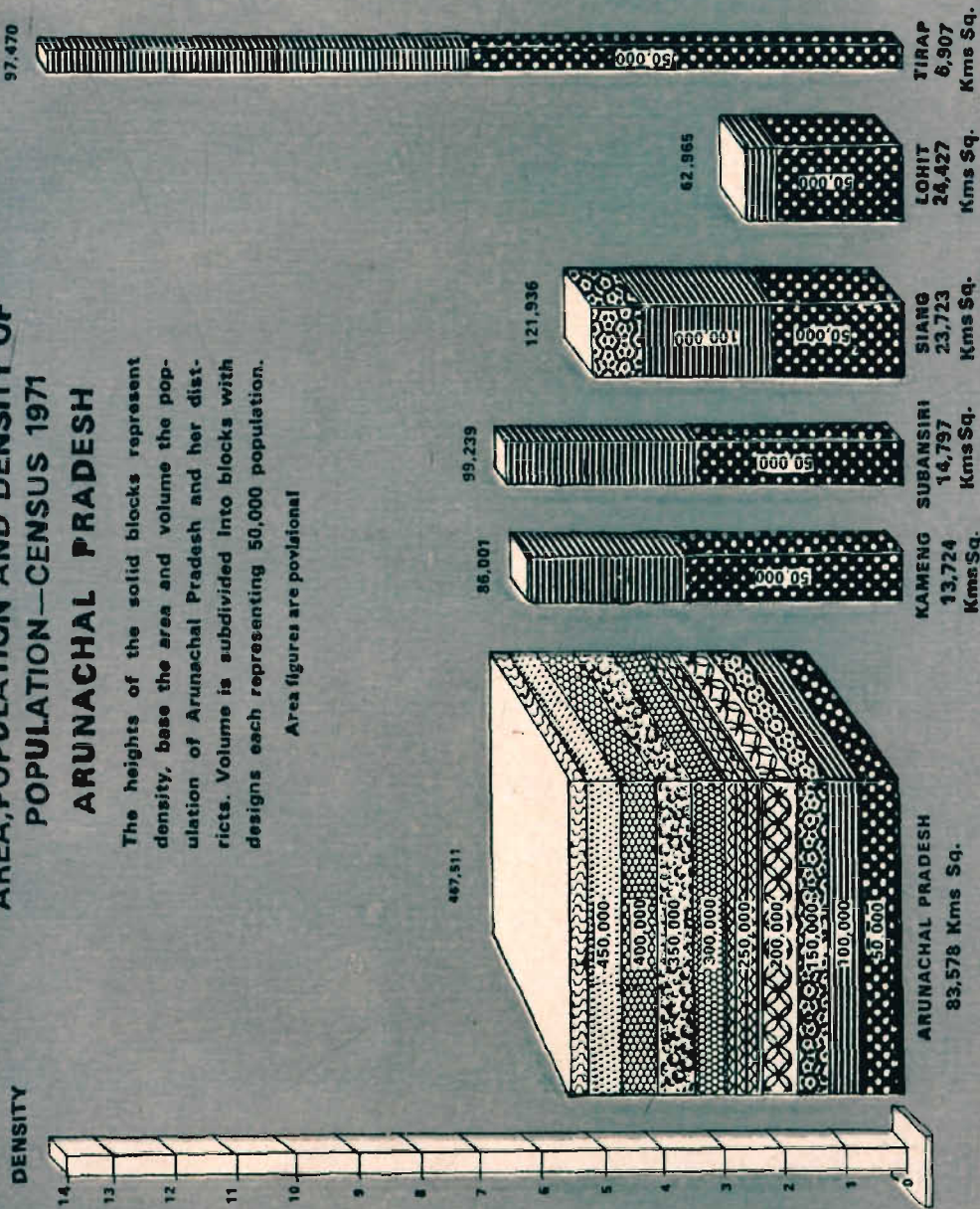
(2) The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

Name of Union Territory	Persons per square kilometre	
CHANDIGARH		2,257
LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS		994
PONDICHERY		983
GOA, DAMAN & DIU		225
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI		151
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS		14
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		6

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION—CENSUS 1971 ARUNACHAL PRADESH

The heights of the solid blocks represent density, base the area and volume the population of Arunachal Pradesh and her districts. Volume is subdivided into blocks with designs each representing 50,000 population.

Area figures are provisional



density with Kerala where 549 persons live per square kilometre of land or with West Bengal (density—504) or with Tamil Nadu (density—316). Even in Nagaland the density of population for each square kilometre is 31 persons. For Meghalaya, the density is 45 persons. But in many countries of the world the density of population is 6 or less persons per square kilometre of land. Such countries in Africa are Algeria, Botswana, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Somalia, Sudan, Zambia etc ; in America are British Honduras, Canada, Bolivia, Falkland Islands, Guyana, Greenland, Paraguay, Surinam etc ; in Asia are Mongolia, Muscat and Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Yemen etc.; in Europe—Iceland ; in Oceania—Australia, British Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua etc. Look up your atlas to locate these countries.

The highest concentration of population in Arunachal Pradesh is in Tirap District where the density is 14 persons per square kilometre. The lowest density of population is found in Lohit District where only 3 persons live per square kilometre of area. The density of population for Arunachal Pradesh cannot be calculated below the level of the districts as the area figures are not available below this level. It is difficult to relate the overall prosperity of the districts of Arunachal Pradesh with their density. Arunachal Pradesh can be described as an *undeveloped* part of the country and not as one of the *underdeveloped* pockets. The economy is progressing with wide strides but it is yet to stabilise. So, it is difficult to bring the regional disparities of Arunachal Pradesh to a sharp focus by studying the regional density of population. Arunachal Pradesh is also absorbing comparatively a large number of migrants. The density of population for Kameng District is 6, for Subansiri District is 7, for Siang District is 5, for Lohit District is 3 and for Tirap District is 14 persons per square kilometre.

Out of 356 districts of the country, only 9 districts reported density of population less than 11 persons per square kilometre during 1971 Census. Arunachal Pradesh accounts for 4 of them. Two such districts are in Himachal Pradesh and one each in Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur and Rajasthan. Out of 24 districts reporting density of population between 11 to 50 persons, one district belongs to Arunachal Pradesh. The remaining 323 districts of the country had the density of more than 50 persons per square kilometre and none of these belongs to Arunachal Pradesh.

Census house :

The word 'house' is often loosely used. But for the purpose of census, this term has a definite meaning. Following is the definition adopted for a census house in the 1971 Census.

"The census house is a building or a part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purposes or both".

What then is a building ? *A building is ordinarily a structure having four walls and a roof.* But it is always not possible to insist upon these criteria. As for example, a conical roof could reach the floor and an entrance could be provided. Such a structure was treated as a building. On the other hand, the people like road labourers who lived under a shade with a slanting roof but no walls, were treated as *houseless* persons.

If a building had a number of flats or blocks which were independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they were considered as

separate *census houses*. Similarly, if within a large enclosed area, there were separate buildings, then each of such buildings were treated as a separate *census house*. If the structures within an enclosed compound were together treated as one building, then each structure with a separate entrance was treated as a separate *census house*. On the other hand, a hostel building, where the door of each room in which the inmates lived opened to a common verandah or staircase, was treated as one *census house* only. Similarly, when a single household occupied a group of huts within an enclosed fence which had one main entrance, the entire group of huts was treated as one *census house*.

From the definition of census house it becomes evident that a *census house* could be either *vacant* or *occupied*. In Arunachal Pradesh, 81,296 census houses were found during 1971 Census out of which 4,104 were *vacant* and 77,192 were *occupied*.

A census house was treated as *vacant* when no person was living in it at the time of enumeration and it was not being used for any of the purposes like shop, bank, business house, hospital, dispensary, Health Centre, doctor's clinic, school or other educational institution, hotel, sarai, dharmasala, Tourist House, Inspection House, restaurant, sweetmeat shop or workshop, eating place, place of entertainment, place for worship, orphanage, rescue house, jail, reformatory, children home, cattleshed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol tank, passenger shelter etc. When a census house was merely found locked, it was not treated as *vacant* but the use which it was put to, was recorded. When the occupants of a locked house had gone on a journey such as on pilgrimage, remark to that effect was recorded. The *reasons* for vacancy were usually dilapidated condition of the house, repair, incomplete construction, want of tenant ect. The reasons for comparatively high percentage of vacant houses found in

Arunachal Pradesh, are attributable to a few of the peculiarities of Arunachal Pradesh. If you are interested in this, you may go through the Chapter II of the Part IV A of the census publications taken out for Arunachal Pradesh.

The *occupied* census houses could be used either for residential or for non-residential purposes. Out of 77,192 occupied census houses, 72,214 were used purely as residential, 764 were used as shop-cum-residence and 202 were used as workshop-cum-residence (including household industry). In addition to these, 278 census houses were found to have been used as hotel, Sarai, Dharmasala, Tourist House etc. Of the remaining 3,734 census houses, 1,932 were used as business houses and offices, 646 were used as places of entertainment and community gathering excluding places of worship, and 634 were used as places of worship. The census houses used as shop, excluding eating houses, were 253 in number whereas the restaurant, sweetmeat shops and eating places were 64 in number. The census houses used as factory, workshop and workshed, were 90 in number. The census houses used for the purposes other than what had already been described, were 115 in number.

Census households :

For the purpose of 1971 Census, a *household* was defined as '*a group of persons who commonly lived together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. A census household might be made up of related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the houses of his employer and taking his food there, was considered as a member of the master's household. A hotel where a number of unrelated persons lived together, was an institutional household. So were the jails, hospitals etc.*'

This definition was accepted for Arunachal Pradesh with the exception that in the areas where a person married more

than one wife and where the different wives cooked separately in different hearths to feed the children born to them, the entire family consisting of the husband and their several wives and the children born to them were treated as one household despite partaking of meals cooked in different hearths by different wives and their children.

The definition of household leads to division of the households into three categories, namely, *residential*, *institutional* and *houseless*. A household that lived in a residential census house, was a *residential household*. The institutional household has already been defined. The households that did not live in a census house was a *houseless* household.

There were 94,646 households in Arunachal Pradesh when 1971 Census was taken. Of these, 92,898 were *residential* households, 1,309 were *institutional* households and 439 were *houseless* households. The 92,898 residential households comprised of 452,737 members giving the average size of a residential household as 4.9 members, which is incidentally also the average size of all the households of Arunachal Pradesh taken together. The institutional households, on the other hand, were much bigger. The members of 1,309 institutional households were found to be 13,640, which gave the average size of the institutional household as 10.4 members. The houseless households were smaller. A houseless household comprised of 2.6 members calculated from 1,134 houseless person constituting 439 houseless households.

How our numbers growing ?

The population is said to be a 'dynamic variable' because it constantly changes over time. The changes in a population take place because of three basic reasons : *birth*, *death* and *migration*. Every body knows that a birth adds to the population and a death depletes it. The birth and death are the two main factors that bring in a change to a population.

It is customary to express the extent of the changes the birth and death bring in by using various indicators, the most common indicators being 'crude birth rate' and 'crude death rate'. *The crude birth rate is the ratio of live births that take place in a year in a population, to the population, and is usually expressed as the number of live births taking place for 1000 persons. Similarly, the crude death rate is the ratio of the number of deaths that occurs in a year in a population, to the population, and is usually expressed as the number of deaths occurring per 1000 persons. The difference between the births and the deaths indicates the natural growth of a population and the rate of natural growth of population is usually expressed by the difference between the birth rate and death rate with respect to a population for a particular year.*

The third factor, namely migration, affects a population two ways : *in-migration* adds to a population whereas *out-migration* depletes it. The difference between the *in-migration* and *out-migration* is called the *net-migration* which may be either positive or negative depending upon whether magnitude of in-migration is greater or less than that of out-migration.

The affect of migration may be quite prominent for a small area like Arunachal Pradesh. In other words, the net migration to a small area may have a large magnitude compared to the population of an area. But if the population of the world is taken into consideration, then it cannot be affected by migration. Nobody migrates into or out of the world except through birth and death. (*Well, cosmonaughts are not too many and they always desire to come back.*) Therefore, the growth of the world population is affected only by birth and death. In a large country like India, the magnitude of in-migration and out-migration is such that the net-migration remains negligible when compared to the total population of the country.

Growth of world population :

What had been the growth of the world population over the ages? The experts have pieced together evidence available from archaeological, anthropological, historic and demographic materials, and gone to say that about two thousand years ago the population of the entire world was probably around 250 millions, that is, less than half the size of 1971 population of India. This total itself took thousands of years to build up based on a small positive gain of the births over the deaths. At this stage, the rate of births and the rate of deaths were both very high and the rate of birth had a slender advantage over the rate of death over a long period of time, say, in about a century. By 1650 A.D., the world population grew to the level of 500 millions. In another two hundred years, that is, by 1850, the world population rose to 1000 millions. In other words, the world population grew at the rate of about 0.04 per cent per year upto 1650 A.D., but in the next two hundred years it grew at the rate of 0.4 per cent. That is, the annual growth rate of population between 1650 and 1850 was ten times as high as the annual growth rate of population upto 1650. From 1850 to 1950, the growth rate increased to 0.8 per cent per year. The growth rate of the world population is expected now to be as high as 2 per cent. The reason for the increase in the growth rate of the world population from 0.04 per cent to 2 per cent during a short period of little over three hundred years, had been largely due to a striking fall in the death rate. The rates fell drastically in the advanced countries for the last 150 years. The same fall took place in the other countries during the last twenty to thirty years as the result of improvement in living conditions, advancement in medical science and the development of public health and sanitation measures.

According to the United Nations, the world population in the middle of 1970 was 3,632 millions. The United Nations estimate that in a unit of one thousand persons, 34 births

take place and 14 deaths occur in a year. It is also estimated that if the births and leaths occur at this rate then the would population will double itself to the level of 7000 millions in another thirty-five years. In fact, United Nations have made three projections of population, namely, *high*, *medium* and *low*, based on three probable ranges of rates of growth of the world population. According to these, the world population by the 2000 A.D. may become 6,994 millions or 6,130 millions or 5,440 millions respectively. The United Nations commends the *medium* projection of 6,130 millions by 2000 A.D. for use in the contemporary works related with the world population.

Growth of India's population :

In the Indian scene, the growth of population had not been very different than the world as a whole. Between 1901 and 1911, the India's population grew at the rate of 0.56 per cent. But the population of India actually decreased by 0.03 per cent between 1911 and 1921. During this decade famine and epidemic took a heavy toll on lives. Afterwards, with the progressive improvement in transport and communication, the situation could be brought under control with quick movements of food and medicine. In the later years, particularly after the independence of the country, cheap and effective medicines like antibiotics have become available to the people in all corners of India through the national services of public health. As the result of this, the death rates fell more sharply. With the improvements in the living conditions, including better food and housing, the people have also become less susceptible to the diseases. Between 1921 and 1931, the population grew by 1.05 per cent. The growth between 1931 and 1941 was 1.34 per cent and between 1941 and 1951 was 1.26 per cent. The growth of population between 1951 and 1961 jumped to 1.98 per cent and to 2.21 per cent between 1961 and 1971.

In the recent years, the family planning programme has been introduced in India as an integral part of the Five

Year Plans. It is difficult to say to what extent the occurrence of births have been prevented as the result of implementation of this programme; but it is estimated that probably a 5 per cent fall had taken place in fertility level between 1966 and 1971.

Taking all the modern factors into consideration, experts have projected the population of India for the future years. As per this projection, the population of India will be of the order of 605 millions in 1976 and 657 millions in 1981. The corresponding average annual growth rate for the period from 1971 to 1976 is taken to be 2.05 per cent and the same for the period from 1976 to 1981 is taken to be 1.64 per cent.

Growth of population in Arunachal Pradesh :

For Arunachal Pradesh, unfortunately, the growth of population cannot be related to a year earlier than 1961. In the censuses taken earlier to that date, entire Arunachal Pradesh could not be geographically covered due to various difficulties. Taking the results of 1961 Census as the base, the population of Arunachal Pradesh increased by 38.91 per cent during the decade 1961-1971. This is a very high rate of growth. If the Scheduled Tribe population of Arunachal Pradesh, as enumerated in 1961 Census, is related to the Scheduled Tribes population enumerated in 1971, the decadal increase in the Scheduled Tribes population is seen to be only about 24 per cent. The Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh are the comparatively stable section of the population although they were also subjected to a net-migration of possibly about two thousand persons between 1961 and 1971. By observing the growth of the Scheduled Tribes population, it becomes clear that the growth of population in Arunachal Pradesh had been affected by migration of persons coming from outside. A quick estimate, based on the opinions of the knowledgeable persons,

indicates that about 55,000 outsiders migrated into Arunachal Pradesh during the decade 1961-1971. However, this opinion is to be verified with the details of migration collected during 1971 Census, which are under compilation now. If this figure of about 55,000 outside migrants coming into Arunachal Pradesh turns out to be of substance, then it will be seen that about 12 per cent of the population of Arunachal Pradesh enumerated in 1971, comprised of the outside migrants coming to live in Arunachal Pradesh.

It may be mentioned that the migration of persons from outside had not been uniform in all the districts of Arunachal Pradesh. It is estimated that the migration to districts of Kameng, Subansiri and Siang had not been much, but the same was of very high order for the districts of Lohit and Tirap. It is estimated that about one fourth of the population enumerated in 1971 Census in Lohit District, and in Tirap District comprised of migrants coming from outside.

CHAPTER III

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The term 'Scheduled Tribe' has already been used. The Scheduled Tribes constitute 79 per cent of the population of Arunachal Pradesh. Therefore, to be meaningful, any discussion on population of Arunachal Pradesh must deal with the Scheduled Tribes; more so, because the Scheduled Tribes show some characteristics which are rather different than those shown by the other communities of the country.

Historical perspective :

Who are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? In the legal parlance the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the castes and the tribes that are listed in the *Schedule* to the *Order* made by the President under the provision of the Constitution of India. This statement, however, may not be adequate to understand what these terms actually imply and the significance of what the Census Organisation has done in favour of these people.

You are perhaps familiar with the caste system of our country. This is a very old institution. The caste system was first evolved as a healthy institution to divide the population by their activity. But the system degenerated with time and some castes attained the degraded position of being relegated to the outer fringe of the society. Some of such castes became even *untouchable* by the higher castes. The lives of these untouchables became gradually unbearable because of constant erosion of their social and economic rights, and eventually they were forced to live almost a sub-human life. The degradation of these castes also degraded

the higher castes. The higher castes lost the dignity of labour and the milk of human kindness gradually dried out in their hearts with respect to the untouchables. Love and kindness are the qualities of man. With the loss of these qualities, at least with respect to the lower castes, the members of the higher castes also became partly a sub-human race. The situation was so painful that many great people of the country, including our Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, devoted their lives to fight against the discrimination society made on the basis of Caste.

Dr. J. H. Hutton, Census Commissioner of India, 1931, systematically listed these castes and categorised them as the *Depressed Classes*. In the Government of India Act, 1935, the term *Scheduled Caste* first appeared. The Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936, contained the list of the Scheduled Castes of India which was in fact the same list Dr. Hutton had prepared in 1931.

The Scheduled Tribes are different sets of people. They comprise of communities maintaining social customs and rituals which are different from what are followed by the population of the greater part of the country. Their habitation are usually located in the deep woods or on high hills which are not easily accessible. In the times now covered by the mist of antiquity, these aboriginal groups of people either lived in these parts or fled from the present populated areas as the result of warfare and other pressing social and political factors. There they survived. But they were great losers economically. The Scheduled Castes lived with the higher caste people and lost their social and economic prowess. The Scheduled Tribes lived away from the larger communities but lost their social and economic prowess all the same. But what they maintained is splendid. They maintained their pride as people. Their lives are colourful despite their poverty and backwardness.

The remote and inaccessible habitations of these small communities have enabled them to maintain their fascinating identities. These communities are generally poor because they practise primitive methods of agriculture and also depend upon food gathering from the forests by hunting, fishing or collecting edible roots, fruits and other vegetative products for subsistence. As a result of this, the economic and social attainments of these people are at a low norm, and they had to succumb to the status of *Backward Tribes*.

In the Government of India Act, 1935, a reference had been made to the *Backward Tribes*. In the 13th Schedule to the Government of India (Provisional Legislative Assembly) Order, 1936, certain tribes were specified as *Backward*. However, the first list of the *Primitive Tribes* was attempted in 1931 Census, which formed the basis for compilation of the list of *Backward Tribes*. The Constitution of India refers to these tribes as the *Scheduled Tribes*.

Social responsibility :

The larger community of the country has the responsibility to win back the confidence, the love and the affection of these excellent people whom we call now Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes also have the equal responsibility to forget the past and participate in the affairs of the country without any further misgiving or suspicion they harbour against the larger communities. The country is fully aware of the weakness the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people suffer from and have made adequate provision in the Constitution of India to remove these weak points within the shortest possible time.

Constitutional provisions :

On attainment of independence, the country sought to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by making elaborate provision in the Constitution

of India. The Articles 46, 341 and 342 of the Constitution India, deal with these safeguards. The text of these articles are reproduced below.

Article 46 : PROMOTION OF EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER WEAKER SECTIONS.—The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

Article 341 : SCHEDULED CASTES.—(1) The President may with respect to any State or Union territory and where it is a State after consultation with the Governor thereof by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

Article 342 : SCHEDULED TRIBES.—(1) The President may with respect to any State, (or Union territory) and where it is a State after consultation with the Governor thereof by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the State (or Union territory) as the case may be.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

Apart from the above, some special provisions are laid down in our Constitution to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Article 164 provides that functioning of a Ministry of Tribal Welfare in each of the States in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa is a constitutional obligation. Article 244 makes special provision for administration of scheduled areas and tribes of all States other than Assam and Meghalaya in the Fifth Schedule.

Article 244A makes special provision for similar administration in the States of Assam, Meghalaya and the Union Territory of Mizoram in the Sixth Schedule. Articles 275 provides special funds from the Central Government to the State Governments for promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. Articles 330 and 332 provide for reservation of seat for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and in the State Legislative Assemblies respectively. Article 335 assures that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be given special attention while filling in posts in services. The Constitution of India provides for appointment of a Commission to investigate the condition of backward classes in general and suggest ameliorative measures.

Who are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh ?

The lists of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are provided in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List (Modification) Order, 1956, of the President of India, notified by the Government of India on the 29th of October, 1956. The various castes and tribes which were scheduled according to this Order are given in a tabulated statement along with the areas in which they were *scheduled*. When 1971 Census was taken in Arunachal Pradesh, the territory was a part of the State of Assam. Accordingly the castes which were scheduled in Assam under the Presidential Order of 1956, were required to be taken as Scheduled Castes of Arunachal Pradesh. These were 16 in number.

But in the case of the Scheduled Tribes, the situation was different. In the Presidential Order of 1956 it was mentioned that all tribes of North East Frontier Agency (now Arunachal Pradesh) were to be treated as Scheduled Tribes. As an illustration, 12 tribes of Arunachal Pradesh were mentioned in the Order. Thus, although for all other parts of the

country the Presidential Order provided an exhaustive list of the tribes which were to be treated as Scheduled Tribes, for Arunachal Pradesh the list was kept open. As a result of this, the list of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh have not remained the same between 1961 Census and 1971 Census. In 1961 Census, names of 80 tribes of Arunachal Pradesh were listed. This list was provided to the census enumerators for guidance. But at the same time the census enumerators were warned that the 1961 list of Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh could neither be treated as exclusive nor as exhaustive. It was pointed out that the names of some tribes were possibly wrongly recorded by the 1961 Census enumerators or the respondents themselves might have given a mistaken identity of the tribe names. The 1971 Census enumerators were cautioned not to leave out any of the genuine tribes of Arunachal Pradesh from being recorded their tribe names even if the name of the tribe did not appear in the 1961 Census list. It was also deemed possible that some of the tribes have since adopted new names and preferred to return themselves under the new names. The census enumerators were cautioned that some tribes who preferred to remain under the fold of one or the other major tribe during 1961 Census, might prefer to return a separate identity in 1971 Census. Some tribes which were shown as sub-tribes during 1961 Census, might not have a real linkage with the main tribe as the linkage of communities as tribe and sub-tribe did not always follow a stable pattern in Arunachal Pradesh. The pattern often consisted of notional categories and the notion might vary from person to person. It was, therefore, considered fair that the individuals were enumerated under whatever tribe names they returned themselves without any attempt to group them.

These instructions resulted in returning of 110 tribes' names from Arunachal Pradesh during 1971 Census*. But

*Please see Appendix II for the names of the tribes and their population.



AKA MAN



AKA WOMEN



SHERDULPEN GIRL



MONPA MEN



MONPA WOMEN



A MIJI COUPLE



A KHOWA GIRL



HILLMIRI MAN



VILLAGE HEADMAN NISHI OR NISHANG



NISHI OR NISHANG FEMALE



NISHANG PERFORMING MOCK FIGHT



NISHI OR NISHANG GIRL



APATANI MAN



APATANI WOMAN



A BANGRO FAMILY



MOMBA DANCERS



ADI DANCERS





GALLONG FLUTE PLAYER



MINIYONG COUPLE



TAGIN



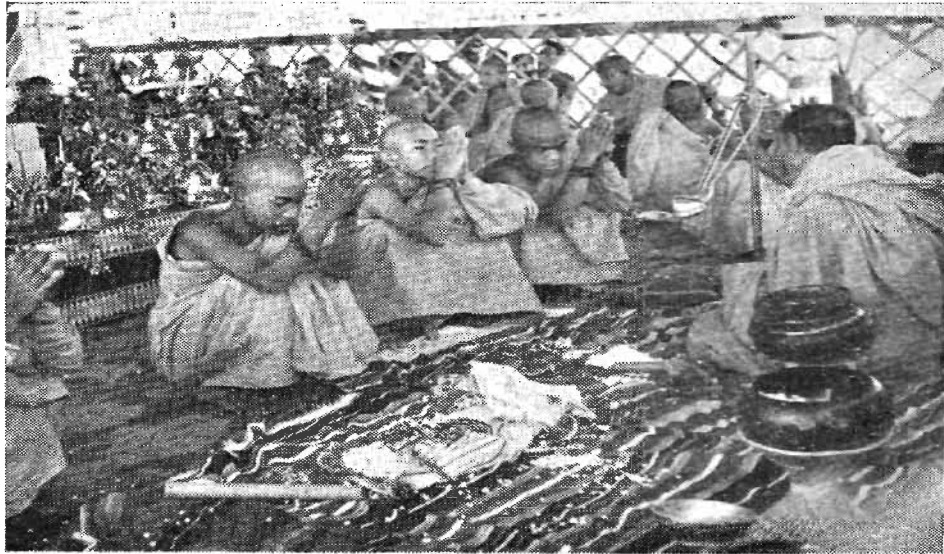
BOKAR YOUTHS



BORI WARRIOR



TARAON MISAMI COUPLE



KHAMPTI WORSHIPERS



SINGPHO WARRIORS



IDUMISHMI COUPLE



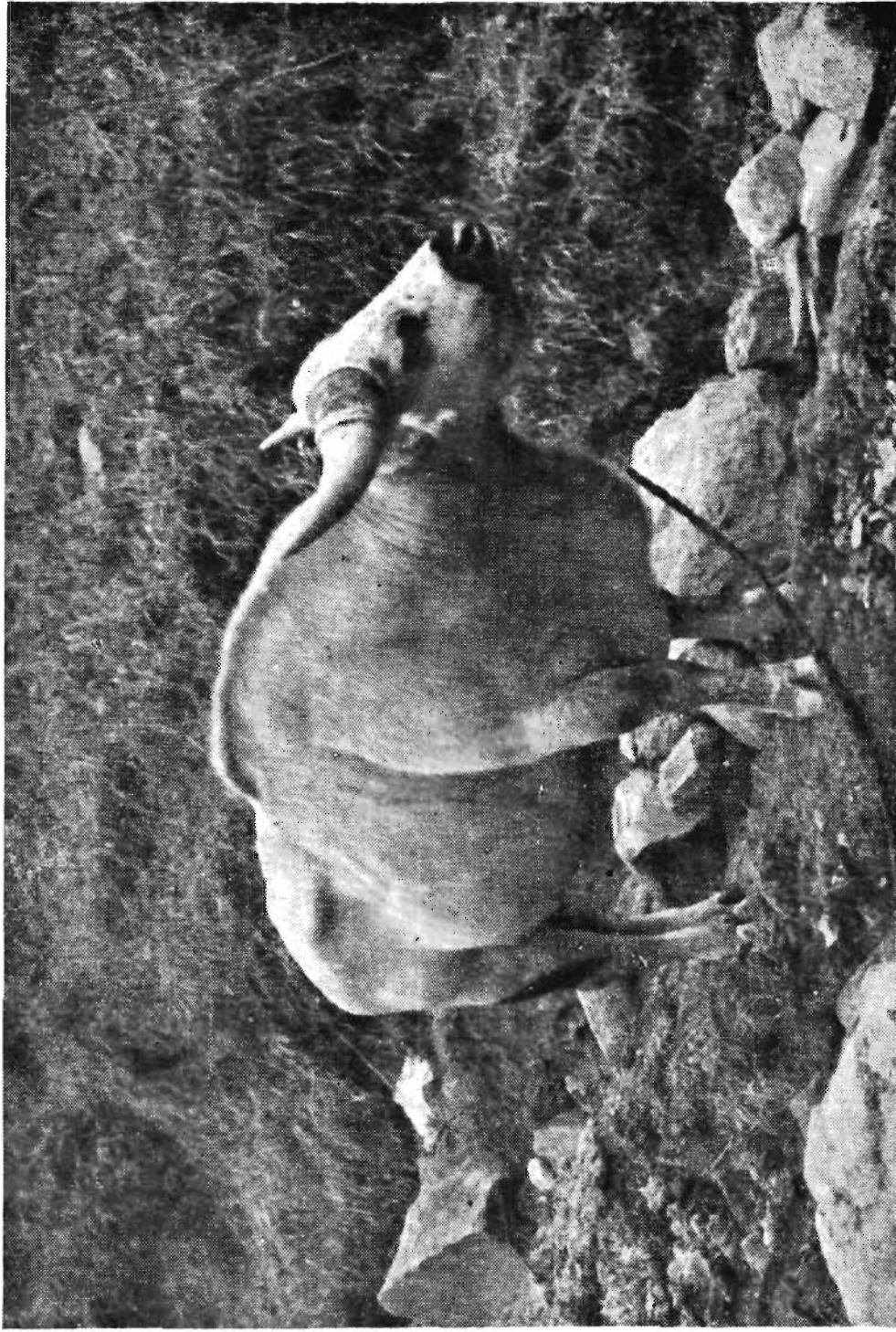
NOCTE FAMILY



TANGSA COUPLE



A WANCHOO COUPLE



Methon (Bos frontalis): THE WEALTH OF TRIBESMEN

the Census Organisation is aware that even this long list may not be covering all the identities of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. The tribe names may go on varying in number and in content.

Some important findings of 1971 Census :

One of the important findings of 1971 Census is that the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh are seeking larger identity for themselves outside the confines of their tribe names. As for example, 'Adi' was not returned as a tribe name in 1961 Census. But in 1971 Census not only 'Adi' appears as a prominent tribe name but quite many tribes were also found to have prefixed 'Adi' to their tribe names like Adi Gallong, Adi Minyong, Adi Padam etc. In 1961 Census only the 'Adi Pasi' tribe used 'Adi' as a prefix to their tribe name which also appeared in the same manner in 1971 Census. This tendency affects the comparability of 1961 and 1971 Censuses. Adoption of the name 'Adi', separately or as a prefix to a tribe name, did not follow the ethnological* considerations. As for example, the Gallong tribe and the Minyong tribe cannot be said to be having the same ethnological origin. The Gallong speech form is more akin with the Nishang or Nissi speech form than with the Minyong speech form. But Gallongs have adopted the prefix of 'Adi' to their tribe name and not 'Nishang' or 'Nissi'. This shows that adoption of 'Adi' as a prefix to 'Gallong' is guided by factors other than the ethnological affinity of the Gallongs with the Minyongs or the Padams. We may call this tendency as putative desire of the tribes to find a larger identity for themselves. The constituents of the tribes that show this tendency are : Abor, Adi, Adi Gallong, Adi Minyong, Adi Padam, Adi Pasi, Ashing, Bagi, Bogum, Bokar, Bomdo, Bori, Gallong, Janbo, Karka, Komkar, Kongbo, Libo, Millang, Millang Abor, Minyong, Muktum, Nonong, Padam, Pailibo, Pangti, Pasi, Pongkong, Ramo, Simong, Siram, Tangam, Taram and Yateng.

*Ethnology is the science that treats of the varieties of the human race : cultural anthropology.

On the other hand the tribes who were earlier known as Dafla by the plains people comprising of the tribe names like Bangni, Dafla, Khrodeng Bangni, Nishang, Nissi, Sulung Bangni, Tagin Bangni, Yanoo Bangni etc. are known to be of same ethnological origin. These tribes now show a desire to be called as Nissi or Nishang. But we cannot call this tendency to be putative because it bases upon a real ethnological linkage. What more, even the tribes returning themselves as Bangro, Sulung, Tagin, Hill Miri etc. also traditionally respond to the identity of Nishang. Although these tribes now do return themselves with their own tribe names, it may so happen that they may return themselves as Nishang in future. If that happens, again the comparability of successive censuses will be lost in future.

Similar are the cases of identity for 'Mishmi' and 'Monpa'. In 1961 Census, 'Mishmi' was not returned as a tribe name. The tribe names were returned as Idu/Chulikata Mishmi, Digaru/Taraon Mishmi and Kaman/Miju Mishmi. These are distinct tribes. But in 1971 Census the tribe name 'Mishmi' is also returned which illustrates the desire of the members of these three tribes to seek a larger identity.

Unlike 'Adi' or 'Mishmi' that were not returned in 1961 Census, 'Monpa' was returned as a tribe name in 1961 Census. But, judging from the number of persons returning this tribal identity, it is clear that some people who returned earlier as Tawang Monpa, Dirang Monpa, But Monpa and Panchen Monpa, had preferred to return their identity simply as 'Monpa'.

The people who are known as Tangsa, are very proud of their sub-tribe or clan identity. They usually return themselves with the names of sub-tribe or clan, although they usually add Tangsa to these names. In 1961 Census some people returned themselves simply as 'Tangsa'. The number of people returning themselves as 'Tangsa' in 1971 Census

are so numerous that evidently many people have decided to return themselves as 'Tangsa' and not with their sub-tribe or clan names. The following are the constituents of the Tangsa group of tribes : Bolok, Darko, Haish, Havi, Hotang, Katin, Kemsing, Khalim, Korang, Langkai, Lichi, Lonchang, Longin, Longphi, Longri, Longsang, Lowang, Monglum, Morang, Mossang, Namsang, Ngimong, Phong, Rangai, Ron-grang, Sanke, Simsa, Taisen, Tangsa Tikhak, Yongkuk and Yougli.

The above discussion points to one fact : the identity of the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh is in a fluid condition not only because a definite list of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh is lacking but also because of the fact that the tribes themselves are yet to decide with what identity they are to emerge before the world and the later explains why it is difficult to prepare an exhaustive and exclusive list of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. We, therefore, leave this aspect here and examine what demographic information have been revealed by 1971 Census with regards to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population ;

The Scheduled Castes of Arunachal Pradesh are only 339 in number. 335 of them reside in the rural area, mostly in Lohit District, and follow agricultural pursuits for their livelihood. A handful of them are in the sector of 'service'. 326 of these people belong to the 'Kaibarta' caste.

The Scheduled Tribes are 369,408 in number or about 79 per cent of the population of Arunachal Pradesh. The Scheduled Tribes males are 184,076 or about 73 percent of the total male population and the females are 185,332 or about 86 percent of the total female population of Arunachal Pradesh. The sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribes is 1007 females for every 1000 males which is a fairly balanced

raatio. The Scheduled Tribes comprise of about 79 per cent of the population of Kameng District, 91 per cent of the population of Subansiri District, 87 per cent of the population of Siang District 58 per cent of the population of Lohit District and 71 per cent of the population of Tirap District. Lohit and Tirap have absorbed a large number of persons coming from outside who are not members of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. About 81 per cent of the rural population of Arunachal Pradesh belongs to the Scheduled Tribes, whereas the same for the urban population is only 20 per cent.

The population of Scheduled Castes in India was 79,995,896 in 1971. The ratio the 339 Scheduled Castes people of Arunachal Pradesh bears to this figure is 1 : 250,000. The 1971 population of the Scheduled Tribes of India is 38,015,162. The Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh are less than 1 percent of the total Scheduled Tribes population of the country.

Distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population

The individual castes and tribes are not uniformly distributed in Arunachal Pradesh. The Scheduled Castes people are practically entirely concentrated in Lohit District. The Scheduled Tribes live in exclusive pockets of the Territory upon which they have traditional ownership rights. In fact, infringement of this traditional rights had led to many a warfare in the past. The tribes like Monpa, Sherdukpen, Aka, Miji, Khowa etc. are entirely confined to Kameng District and live in compact areas of their own. Nishang, Bangro and Sulung tribes live in the eastern part of Kameng District and also in the contiguous Subansiri District. Bangros make an exclusive pocket of their own lying on both the sides of the boundary between Kameng and Subansiri. Sulungs, on the other hand, live amidst settlements of Miji. Nishang and

Bangros, situated more or less close to the northern part of the boundary between these two districts, although some Sulung settlements are also found far away from this boundary. Nishang or Nissi group of tribes cover the eastern part of Kameng District and the whole of Subansiri District excluding the pockets where the tribes like Apatani, Sulung or Bangro live. The Nishang territory borders on the territory of Hill Miri and Tagin tribes. Beyond Subansiri to the East, is Siang District the home of the Adi group of tribes. Some smaller tribes like Momba and Khamba live in the northern part of Siang District. The Padam tribe of the Adi group inhabits also in Lohit District but forms a compact pocket of their own on both sides of the border between Siang and Lohit Districts. A few Mishmi settlements, contiguous to similar people in Lohit District, are found in Siang District. Miri or Mishing tribe lives in the plains part of Siang District, sometimes mixed with the Adi tribes. Lohit is the home of the Mishmi tribe. In the plains parts of this district, the tribes like Khampti, Singpho and Deori have settled. Tirap District is the home of Nocte, Wancho and Tangsa tribes.

Areas of traditional contract.

The traditional contacts of the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh was largely with the people of Assam. From the plains of Assam, the tribes traded with their forest produce like cane, poison for arrow tips, dried bamboo shoots, skin and fur, *Mishmi Teeta*, *Rengbeng*, *Jangphai*, musk, oil of hornbill etc. for salt, *eri* and *muga* silk, utensils and cooking pots, iron and iron implements, ornaments, brass and bronze products, animals for slaughter, rice and paddy, and other sundry items. The trade with Assam was quite extensive and many points of contact had developed in the plains of Assam. The Arunachal Pradesh tribes took active part in shaping the history of Assam by participating in the affairs of the old royal dynasties of Koch and Sootiya kingdoms. With the

fall of the Koch power, the tribes harassed the Ahom power with hostility till a political settlement was made with them by the Ahoms.

Some selective tribes also traded with Tibet through the difficult passes that lie between Tibet and Arunachal Pradesh. The trade with Tibet was prestigious. The valuable items like Tibetan sword, Tibetan prayer bells (old), Tibetan metal plates, Tibetan ornaments and beads, Tibetan woollen clothes were exchanged for vegetable dye, arrow-poison, dressed cane, musk and hyde, and other forest produce like medical herbs. The materials procured from Tibet tickled down to the interior from the very limited points of contact with Tibet by a series of exchanges and barter between two tribes at a time, each tribe defending their geographical limits of trading rights against all other tribes.

The traditional contact of the tribes with the plains of Assam came under very heavy restriction as the result of 'Inner Line' regulation promulgated by the British Government in 1873. The trade contact with Tibet came to a stop about two decades back as the result of occupation of Tibet by China.

The comparative isolation of the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh has led to quite many differences in their socio-economic and demographic characteristics. Some of these characteristics have already been discussed in the previous chapter. Some more will be discussed in the chapters that follow along with the characteristics presented by the overall population.

Modern trends :

The Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh are a vigorous people. They love life and desire to forge ahead in the world. Their attainments in different socio-economic fields are considerable. A number of talents have been produced

by these tribes and one can look forward to having greater number of such persons from amongst the younger generation. The younger generation is keen and wide awake regarding the affairs of the world. They are adjudged to be politically very mature people. They participate in the affairs of the country without hesitation. With their vitality, keenness and intelligence, the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh are bound to contribute to the social, political and economic attainments of the country.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS
1971

RURAL

ALL PERSONS

URBAN

ALL PERSONS	450,223	1289
SCHEDULED TRIBES	365,839	109
OTHERS	84,244	1289
MALES		
MALES	239,369	1822
SCHEDULED TRIBES MALES	182,111	96
OTHER MALES	57,258	987
FEMALES		
FEMALES	210,854	106
SCHEDULED TRIBES FEMALES	183,628	130
OTHER FEMALES	27,026	1222

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

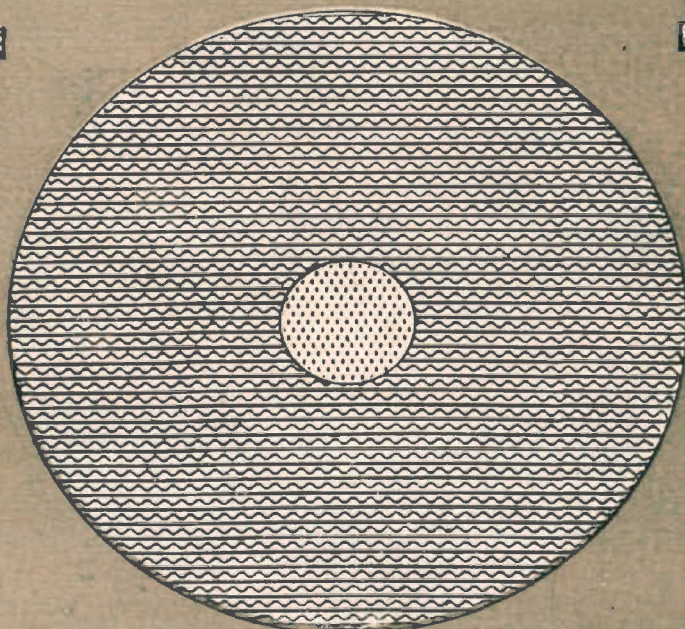
RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

Rural 

 Urban

Rural
450,223

Urban
17,288

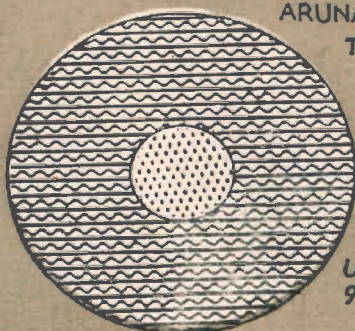


ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Total - 467,511

Rural
112,002

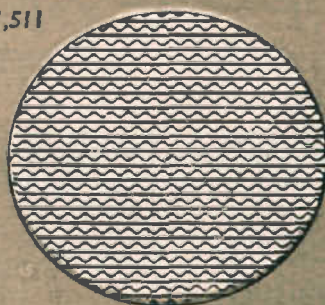
Urban
9,934



SIANG

Total - 121,936

Rural

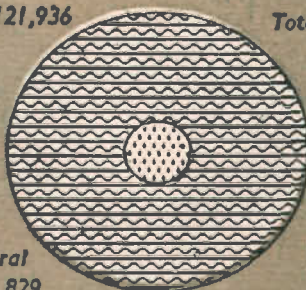


SUBANSIRI

Total - 99,239

Rural

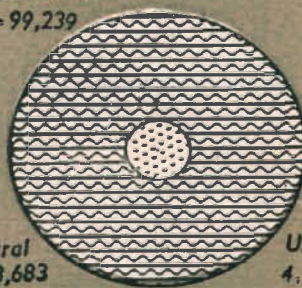
Rural
82,829
Urban
3,172



KAMENG
Total - 86,001

Rural
58,683

Urban
4,182

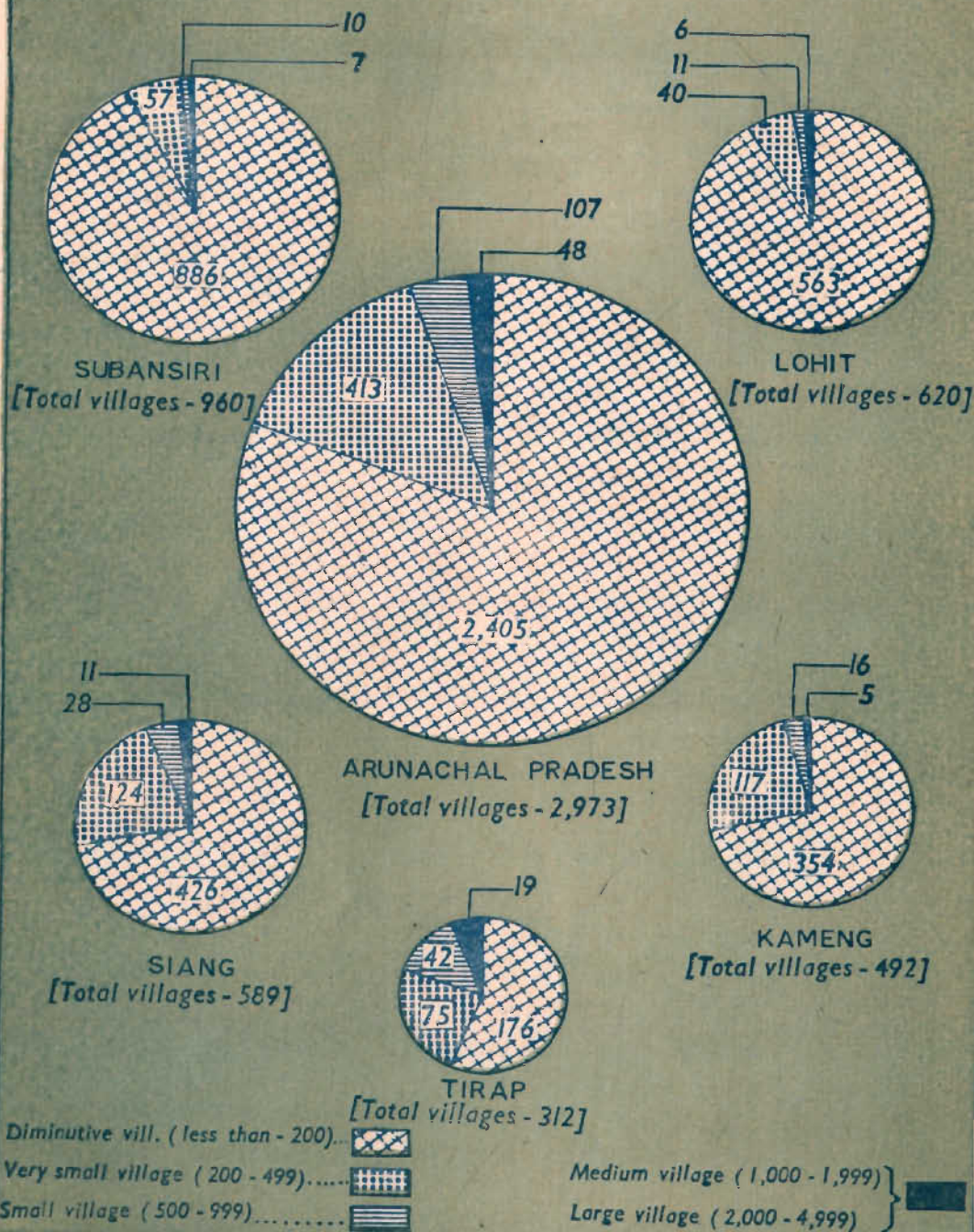


LOHIT
Total - 62,865

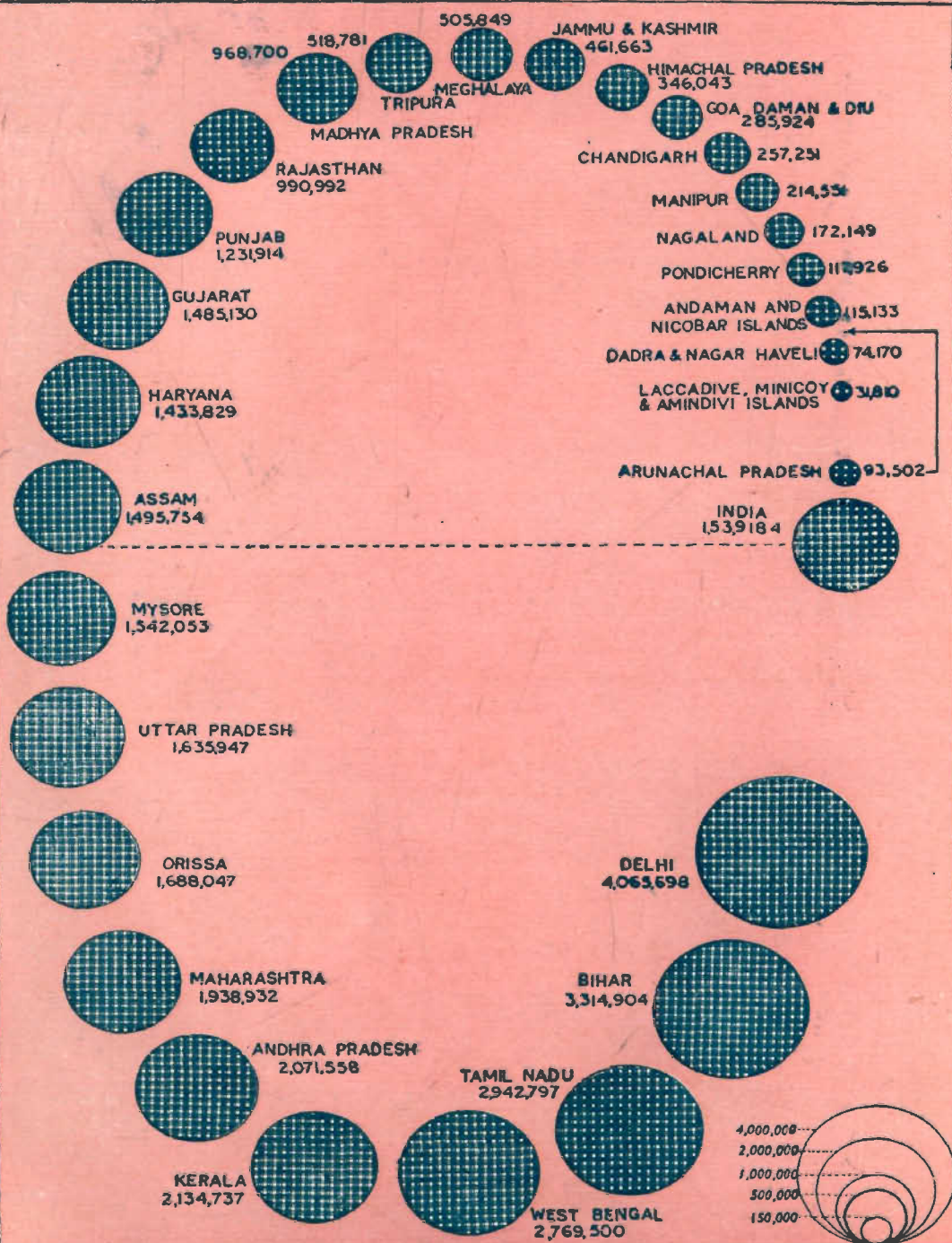
TIRAP
Total - 97,470



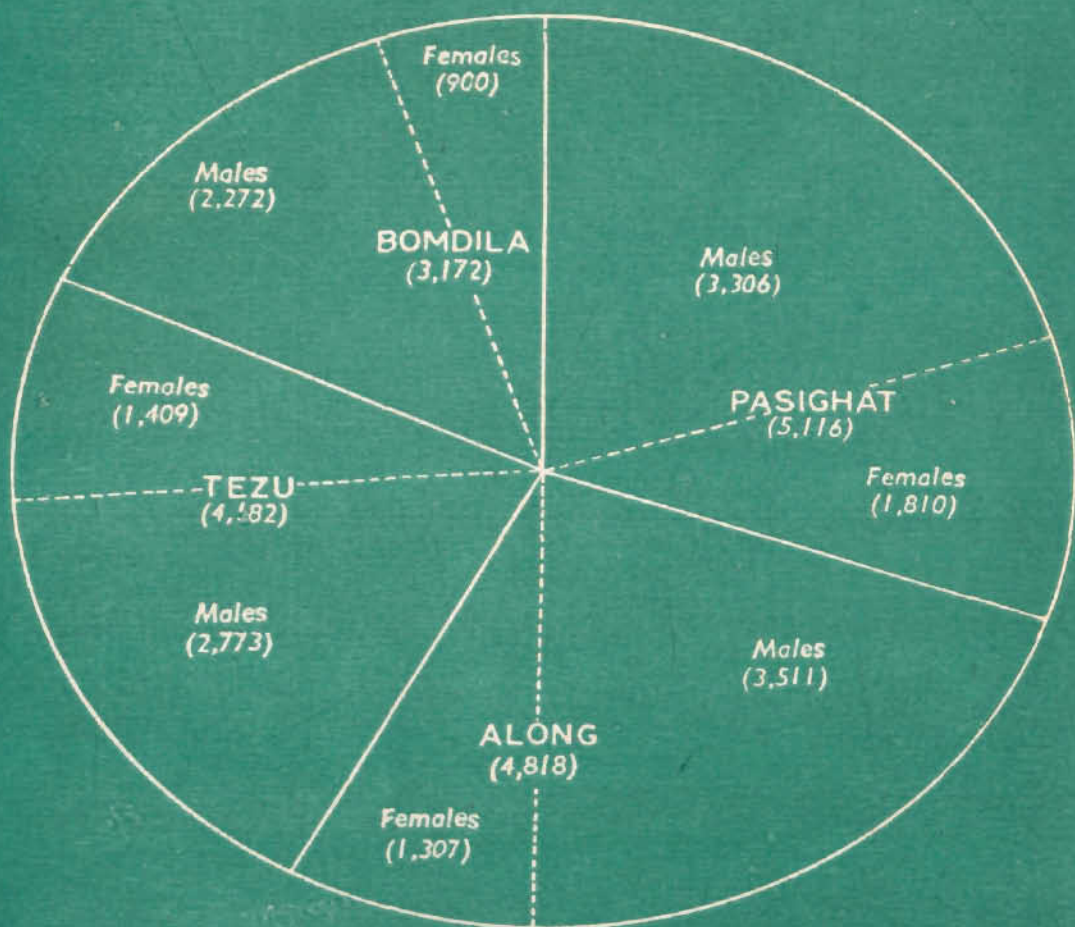
ARUNACHAL PRADESH PROPORTION OF VILLAGES BY SIZE



AVERAGE SIZE OF DISTRICTS BY POPULATION



ARUNACHAL PRADESH TOWN POPULATION



TOTAL TOWN POPULATION - 17,288

Bomdila - Kameng District.
Tezu - Lohit District.

Pasighat - Slang District.
Along - Slang District.

CHAPTER IV

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

How rural and urban data are compiled ?

The census is taken on a geographical area, say, in whole of the country or in a part of it. Naturally, the country is required to be divided into smaller territorial units for the convenience of taking of census.

These smaller territorial units together have to make up the total area of the country or part of it where census is required to be taken. At the same time, there must not be any overlapping of the smaller units because that will lead to double counting. For the rural areas, such a small unit is called the *census village* which may be divided into still smaller *Enumerator's Blocks* if a village is too big for one enumerator to take census of. But even when the *census village* is very small, its identity as a territorial unit is maintained. For the urban areas, the smallest unit for enumeration is the *Enumerator's Block*. It is possible and the enumeration is designed to present urban and rural data separately at the end of census taking.

What is the importance of rural and urban division of data?

But why is it necessary to present the urban and the rural data separately in each census? The answer is that the urbanisation has become a symbol for progress. The rural area is mainly inhabited by the agriculturists, and in an underdeveloped country they represent the poorer section of the people who have little else to do except cultivation to

earn a living. Therefore, urbanisation stands for prosperity and more diversified occupation. What more, the urban areas *induces* prosperity and diversification of occupation into the surrounding rural areas. Therefore, the rate of urbanisation acts as an index of progress, although some urban areas like a traditional temple towns showing no growth of industrialisation etc., really do not *add* to the prosperity and diversification of occupation to the surrounding rural areas excepting what had already been achieved traditionally, and therefore, can be termed as *parasite towns*. The Registrar General, India, will conduct a survey of about 200 small towns to study how the urban and rural lives are affecting each other in the country and draw some meaningful conclusions therefrom.

Census village :

We come now to the problems of urban and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh. In most parts of rural India where cadastral survey records are available, the definition of the *revenue village* meets the requirements of a census village also. A revenue village is, therefore, usually taken to be a census village for the convenience of operational details. In the cadastrally surveyed areas, the Ranger's or Forêster's beats provide the necessary and sufficient details to be used as census villages for the purpose of taking of census in the forest areas.

However, Arunachal Pradesh is an area where cadastral survey records are not available. In this Union Territory, only the districts are defined as territorial units. Below the level of districts, the area is yet to be subdivided into definite territorial units. Therefore, it was not possible to define the lowest unit for taking of census, namely the census village, as a territorial unit in Arunachal Pradesh. The census village was defined as below.

"A village is a collection of houses with a more or less defined boundary, which is recognised as a village according

to the customs or traditions. The hamlets of village are included in the main village. Village having one or more groups of habitations is treated as a inhabited village and the village with no habitation is treated as an uninhabited village."

This definition appears to be ambiguous at the first sight. But the fact remains that in Arunachal Pradesh a traditional village is usually defined by traditional boundaries even though the same are yet to be reflected in the official records. The enumerators were instructed to make specific enquiries in the village so as to find out if any isolated hamlets existed within the traditional village boundary or if any person resided in the field huts. In case of receiving a reply in affirmative, the enumerators went to these isolated hamlets or field huts and recorded the information regarding the people found there in the prescribed schedules.

The forest areas, which were not included within the traditional boundaries of any village, were treated in a different manner. Such areas were notionally mapped with the help of the Forest Department showing the beats of the Rangers. Each beat of the Rangers was taken to be a 'census village'. It is of interest to record that in the forest areas also no village was found to be uninhabited.

Number of villages :

There was no uninhabited village in Arunachal Pradesh. 2,973 inhabited villages were found while taking 1971 Census as against 2,451 villages found during 1961 Census, indicating that on the whole the number of villages enumerated increased by about a fifth since 1961. 2,122 villages, that is, about 87 per cent of the villages enumerated during 1961 Census could be traced during 1971 Census. Four villages of 1961 Census were treated as urban in 1971 Census. Remaining 325 villages found in 1961 Census could not be traced during 1971 Census. In their place, 851 villages were

newly found in 1971 Census. The names of the villages which were found commonly between 1961 and 1971 Census, ones found in 1961 Census but not in 1971 Census and also the ones found in 1971 Census but not in 1961 Census, appear as appendices to the District Census Handbooks (Parts A & B) which are being published by the Arunachal Pradesh Administration.

The splitting of the old villages leading to establishment of new villages is stated to be one of the main causes for the observed increase in number of villages. In certain cases, hamlets of the 1961 Census villages were found to have been treated as separate villages during 1971 Census. In a small number of cases, entirely new villages have come up due to migration.

The greatest increase in the number of villages had taken place in Kameng District. In this district, 492 villages were found in 1971 Census as against 333 of 1961 Census. In the eastern part of Kameng District, a number of small villages inhabited by the Sulung tribe were not covered during 1961 Census. 1971 Census covered these villages. These villages belong to Seppa Subdivision of the district. Apart from these, very few villages enumerated during 1961 Census remained undetected during 1971 Census in Kameng District. In fact, the percentage of the 1961 Census villages traced and enumerated in 1971 Census, is the highest for this district, being 94 per cent of the 1961 villages, than any other district of Arunachal Pradesh. For Arunachal Pradesh as a whole, the villages found in 1971 as well as in 1961 Census has the percentage of 87 to the 1971 Census villages.

A different position is shown by Lohit District. Here the net increase in the number of villages remains as low as about 3 per cent of the 1961 villages as against 48 per cent of Kameng. The number of 1961 Census villages in this district were 604 in number as against 620 of 1971 Census. But the percentage of the villages found commonly between 1971 Census and 1961 Census, is only 83 per cent as against 94 of Kameng. These indicate that the changes in this district resulted from a much more intensive process of splitting, merging and migration than in Kameng District.

Tirap District shows the tendency similar to Kameng District, but here the increase in number of villages had been due to establishment of new villages as the result of actual migration, and not so much as due to the improvement of coverage of census as had been the case with Kameng District. In Tirap, the 1971 Census villages were 312 in number as against 249 in 1961 Census.

Subansiri District shows an improvement of coverage although a large number of the new villages had been found in this district as the result of splitting, merging, and renaming of the old villages. In this respect Subansiri resembles Lohit. The migratory habits of the main tribes of Lohit and Subansiri districts are well known. For Subansiri District, 1971 Census villages were 960 in number as against 749 of 1961 Census.

Siang District also shows a trend of pronounced internal splitting, merging and renaming of villages, but at a lesser degree than in Lohit and Subansiri districts. The 1971 Census villages of Siang District were 589 in number as against 516 of 1961 Census.

Rural population :

Of the total population of 467,511 of Arunachal Pradesh, 450,223 are rural. Of the total rural population of 438,855, 500 of the entire country, the rural population of Arunachal Pradesh comprises less than one thousandth part only.

The rural population of Arunachal Pradesh is less than the rural population of any State. However, amongst the Union Territories the rural population of Arunachal Pradesh is next only to Goa, Daman and Diu. Other Union Territories have a lower size of rural population compared to Arunachal Pradesh.

The Scheduled Tribes comprise the largest section of the rural population of Arunachal Pradesh. Out of the total rural population of 450,223, the Scheduled Tribe population living in the rural area are 365,939, that is, about 81 percent of the total rural population. 'Others' who inhabit the rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh, are largely located in the administrative headquarters of the districts, the subdivisions and the circles, and also on such points as road labourers' camps and other Government institutions and places of work scattered outside the limits of the district, the subdivisional and the circle headquarters. Some people not belonging to the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, have also been settled in compact areas located mostly in the foot-hills areas of Arunachal Pradesh. Thus, it may be stated that the 'other' population inhabiting the rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh, live mostly in pockets amidst the vast tracts which are exclusively inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. According to the 1971 Census returns, 110 tribes constituted the Scheduled Tribes population of Arunachal Pradesh. Although there are instances that a few villages are inhabited by more than one tribe or a tribe group, the common rule is that the different tribes or tribe groups live in exclusive villages inhabited by the members of one tribe or a tribe group only. In fact, most of the tribes do possess a traditional 'territory' of their own and the infringement of the territorial rights of one tribe by another had already been said to have led to many tribal warfares in the past. These facts have already been stated in Chapter III of this volume. Therefore, the pattern of living in rural Arunachal Pradesh

is closely related to the customs and habits that the different tribes follow in their day to day life. In addition to this customary background, the terrain and the climate have also come into the play to give a checkered appearance to the habitations of the rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh. This aspect has already been briefly discussed in the Chapter II of this volume.

Size of the villages :

The average size of a village in Arunachal Pradesh is 151 persons. The largest number of villages are situated in Subansiri District and the least in Tirap District. Subansiri District contains about 32 per cent of the total villages whereas Tirap District contains only about 10 per cent of the villages; but these districts contain about 22 per cent of the rural population each. The average size of the villages of Lohit District is the least, being 95 persons and that of Tirap District is 312 persons, the largest average size of the villages amongst the districts of Arunachal Pradesh. Lohit District contains about 21 per cent of the total villages of Arunachal Pradesh and about 13 per cent of the population. The average size of the villages of Subansiri District is 103 persons. Kameng District contains about 17 per cent of the villages of Arunachal Pradesh and about 22 per cent of the rural population; and the district's average size of 168 persons per village comes closest to the Arunachal Pradesh average amongst all other districts. Siang District contains about 20 per cent of the villages and about 25 per cent of the rural population living in the villages with average size of 190 persons.

There are 5 circles in Arunachal Pradesh whose villages contain more than 500 persons on the average. Seven circles have villages within the size group of 350 to 499 persons. More than one fourth (29 nos.) of the total number of circles have less than 100 persons as the average size of the village. Circles having more than 100 but less than 250 persons

per village are 34 in number and constitute about 42 per cent of the circles of Arunachal Pradesh. Included amongst them is Ziro, the biggest circle of Arunachal Pradesh.

The following definitions are accepted regarding sizes of villages :

Population range	Category
<i>Less than 200</i>	<i>Diminutive village</i>
200-499	<i>Very small village</i>
500-999	<i>Small village</i>
1000-1999	<i>Medium village</i>
2000-4999	<i>Large village</i>
5000-9999	<i>Very large village</i>
10000 +	<i>Special village</i>

About 40% of the rural population live in about 81% of the villages of Arunachal Pradesh falling in the category of *diminutive* villages. About 67% of the rural population live in about 95% of the villages covered by the categories of *diminutive* and *very small* villages. About 83% of the rural population live in about 98% of the villages that are *small*, *very small* or *diminutive*. The basic reason for the villages of Arunachal Pradesh being small lies in the agricultural practice. The people of Arunachal Pradesh are used to *Jhumming* or shifting cultivation. The customary laws regulating the ownership and use of land are rigid and therefore, small groups of families have to remain as close as possible to the agricultural land required to be cleared for *Jhumming* year after year. If the fields are located far away, then the women and children, who are required to work in the *Jhum* fields, may find it difficult to reach the *Jhum* fields crossing over the turbulent rivulets and other natural hazards on the way. In many cases the clan, sub-clan or family lands lie from hill top to the stream in strips. In such cases, villages having five or six houses owning the nearby strips prove to be of optimum size.

The smallness of the villages come in sharp contrast with the comparatively large villages of other hill areas of the region like the Naga inhabited area of Nagaland and Manipur. But in the Naga inhabited areas the villages are large only where the inhabitants rely on permanent terrace cultivation. In the Naga inhabited areas also the villages are small where permanent terraced cultivation has not developed on a large scale. As for example, most of the villages of Zeimei, Liengmei and Rongmei Naga tribes, who still practice shifting cultivation, are small in size. Even amongst the single Naga tribe of Tagkhuls, the villages cultivating permanent terraced fields like those situated in the western part of Manipur East District, are much bigger in size than those inhabited by the shifting cultivators belonging to the same tribe situated in the northern and the southern parts of the same district.

No village of the Arunachal Pradesh belongs to the *very large* or *special* categories. 11% belongs to the category of *medium* villages and about 6% can be termed as *large* villages.

Amongst the districts, Lohit and Subansiri show a very great preponderance of *diminutive* villages. About 92% of the villages of Subansiri and about 91% of Lohit are *diminutive* in size and contain about 63% and 49% of the rural population respectively. These two districts may be bracketed together for the distribution of villages by size although Lohit contains slightly larger percentages of villages and rural population in the bigger villages when compared to Subansiri; Kameng and Siang districts, can also be bracketed in this respect. About 72 per cent of the villages of these two districts fall in the *diminutive* category although Kameng District contains about 37 per cent of the rural population as against 35 per cent of Siang in the *diminutive* villages. About 24 per cent of the villages of Kameng fall into the category of *very small* villages and contain about 41 per cent of the rural population of the district, Siang has about 21 per cent of the total villages as

very small that contain about 34 per cent of the rural population. The percentages of villages in the higher categories and the rural population contained in them, is slightly more in Siang District than in Kameng. Tirap District differs from the other districts with quite a number of villages and comparatively larger population in the *small* categories of villages. Only about 54% of the villages of this district falls in the *diminutive* category of villages that contain only about 17% of the rural population. About one fourth of the rural population of the district lives in *very small* villages which are about one fourth of the total villages by themselves. About 30% of the population lives in 13% of the villages that are *small* and about 21% of the rural population lives in 5% of the villages that are *medium* in size. About 1% of the villages of the Tirap districts are *large* and they contain about 7% of the total rural population of the district.

It is interesting to note that the percentage of *diminutive* villages have registered a fall since 1961, whereas the percentages of *very small* and *small* villages have registered a rise. The population of the *diminutive* villages have registered a fall and the percentage of population of the *very small* and *small* villages have registered increase. The changes are not large in magnitude but quite significant, indicating possibly, amongst other things, the people of Arunachal Pradesh are gradually taking to more permanent ways of cultivation. Kameng and Subansiri districts do not contribute to this trend except for the category of *very small* villages, possibly because of inclusion of quite a number of small villages, mostly belonging to the Sulung tribe, in these two districts in the way of improvement of census coverage. The sharpest indication of the change is available in Tirap District where the incidence of *diminutive* villages have fallen by about 5% and their population by about 10% since 1961. Siang and Lohit districts show about 2% drop in the incidence of the *diminutive* villages. But Siang District registered a drop of only about 4% in the population of *diminutive* villages whereas Lohit District has registered a fall of about 8% of population.

Urban area :

Though the village is defined to be a collection of houses, all the collections of houses were not treated as villages. Some of the collections of houses were treated as towns. The question as to which groups of the houses were to be taken as towns was more or less arbitrarily decided in the case of Arunachal Pradesh.

For recognition as an urban area, a place during 1971 Census was required to be *either Municipal Corporation area or Municipal area or under Town Committee or Notified Area Committee or Cantonment Board*. That is, the foremost consideration given by the 1971 Census to regard a place as urban, was the administrative recognition of the urban status of a place, and by towns were meant all the places declared by the Government as urban and the civil administration of which were entrusted to local bodies. There was, however, provision for treating some places which did not enjoy the statutory label of Administration as towns but exhibited definite urban characteristics, to be included in the list of towns. The norm applied for 1971 Census to determine whether a particular area could be treated as urban, notwithstanding the fact that the place did not receive an official recognition of the administration as a town, were as follows : (a) *The minimum population of 5000 (estimated for 1971); the density not less than 400 per square kilometre i.e. 1000 per square mile; (b) 3/4th of the occupations of the male working population are to be outside agriculture; and (c) the place should have a few pronounced urban characteristics and amenities.*

No place in Arunachal Pradesh satisfied the necessary criteria to be included in the above two categories of towns namely, (1) declared as town by the Government and (2) considered suitable to be treated as urban area because of their population, density of population etc. In 1961 Census, the entire Arunachal Pradesh was treated as rural. But the

districts and the sub-divisional headquarters of Arunachal Pradesh were found to be possessing distinct urban characteristics in 1971. These areas had a separate territorial identity against the villages that surrounded them. The places were mainly inhabited by Government servants and other workers who had migrated from outside. In consideration of their pronounced urban characteristics and the occupational pattern, it was decided that the *district and the sub-divisional headquarters that recorded a population of 2500 persons during 1961 Census should be treated as towns for the purpose of taking of 1971 Census*. Accordingly Along, the headquarters of Siang District; Bomdila, the headquarters of Kameng District; Pasighat, the headquarters of Pasighat Sub-division of Siang District; and Tezu the headquarters of Lohit District, were treated as towns during 1971 Census.

The urban characteristics that have developed in the above towns are the results of the administrative efforts rather than any other tangible economic, cultural or social factors. That is why these towns fail to show some of the usual urban trends and fall short of some of the basic urban amenities like hotels and eating places, places for entertainment and worship. Although a number of other headquarters of the districts and the sub-divisions were not included in the list of the towns for 1971 Census in consideration of the smallness of their population, these headquarters exhibited the same characteristics as those of the townships of Along, Bomdila, Pasighat and Tezu. But the 1961 Census population of these places did not justify their treatment as towns according to the criterion adopted.

The difficulties in the way of development of a standard definition of the stage at which a society ceases to be 'rural' and passes on to the category of 'urban' is universally realised. According to 1970 Demographic Year Book, United Nations, in the United States of America the urban areas are the "*places of 2500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages and towns (except towns in New*

England, New York and Winconsin); the densely settled urban fringe whether incorporated or unincorporated of urbanised areas; towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which contain no incorporated municipalities as sub-divisions and have either 25,000 inhabitants or more or a population of 2,500 to 25,000 and a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; counties in States other than New England States, New Jersey and Pennsylvania that have no incorporated municipalities within their boundaries and have a density of 1,500 persons per square mile; unincorporated place of 2,500 persons or more" After dealing with such complicacies experienced by an old nation like the United States of America in defining an urban area, we reproduce the extract from the 1970 Demographic Year Book, United Nations, the 1957 definition of urban areas of Israel, a comparatively young nation, as "*all settlements of 2,000 inhabitants, except there where at least one third of the heads of households, participating in civilian labour force, earn their living from agriculture*". Following table gives the names of some of the nations that adopted 2,000 or less persons as the criterion to define an urban area.

**DEFINITION OF URBAN AREAS IN SOME COUNTRIES
OF THE WORLD BY POPULATION CRITERION
OF 2,000 PERSONS OR LESS PERSONS**

Population criterion for urban areas	Name of the country
	AFRICA
2000 persons or more	Angola
	Congo, Democratic Republic
	Gabon
	Kenya
	Reunion
	AMERICA, NORTH
	Cuba
	Guadeloupe

(Continued)

(Contd).

Population criterion for urban areas	Name of the country
2000 persons or more	Guatemala Martinique
	AMERICA, SOUTH
	Argentina
	EUROPE
	Denmark
	Federal Republic of Germany
	German Democratic Republic
	Luxembourg
	OCEANIA
	British Solomon Islands
	AFRICA
Less than 2000 persons	South Africa (500 persons or 100 white inhabitants excluding predominantly rural areas). Uganda (All settlements).
	AMERICA, NORTH
	Canada (1000 or more persons).
	Green Land (200 or more persons).
	Grenada (1,000 or more persons).
	Honduras (1,000 or more persons).
	Panama (1,500 or more persons in localities having essentially urban characteristics).
	St. Vincent (Towns of 1000 or more persons).
	AMERICA, SOUTH
	Colombia (1,500 or more persons).
	Venezuela (1,000 or more persons).
	ASIA
	West Malaysia (1,000 or more persons).
	EUROPE
	Albania (Towns and industrial centres of more than 400 persons).
	Malta (1,500 or more persons).

(Cont.)

(Contd.)

Population criterion for urban areas	Name of the country
OCEANIA	
Less than 2,000 persons	New Guinea (Centres with population of 5,000 or more but excluding separately located schools, hospitals, mission, plantation, rural settlements and rural villages regardless of population size).

(Source : 1970 Demographic Year Book, United Nations).

Urban population :

The urban population of Arunachal Pradesh is only 3.7% of the total population. The proportion of rural and urban population is approximately 24 : 1. Of the total urban population of 109,094,309 of the entire country, the urban population of 17,288 of Arunachal Pradesh is only 0.02 per cent; or in every 10,000 urban population of the country only 2 come from Arunachal Pradesh.

The urban population of Arunachal Pradesh ranks last in the country both amongst the States and the Union Territories excluding Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Laccadive and Amindivi Islands which did not have any urban population at all. It has been stated that only 4 places in Arunachal Pradesh were treated as urban. Of these, two towns belonged to Siang District, one to Kameng District and one to Lohit District. Subansiri and Tirap districts of Arunachal Pradesh did not have an urban area.

Only 4 district and sub-divisional headquarters towns of Arunachal Pradesh were treated as the urban areas. More than the number of the 1971 Census towns or the population contained in them, the question of the direction in which the towns of Arunachal Pradesh are going to develop, has a greater bearing. It had been stated that the headquarters of the districts and the sub-divisions of Arunachal

Pradesh do possess urban characteristics. But these had been created by the administrative machinery of Arunachal Pradesh. The extent to which the growing local population, specially the educated youth, will participate in developing these localities as their homes and places of work and business, is important, and for this purpose a continuous and close study will have to be carried out to enlist the dynamics of urbanisation of Arunachal Pradesh as they become visible. In other words, the qualitative nature of the growth of the towns of Arunachal Pradesh is of greater importance than how many places in how many circles and districts have been recognised as towns.

Size of towns :

The towns are divided into the following six classes for 1961 Census :

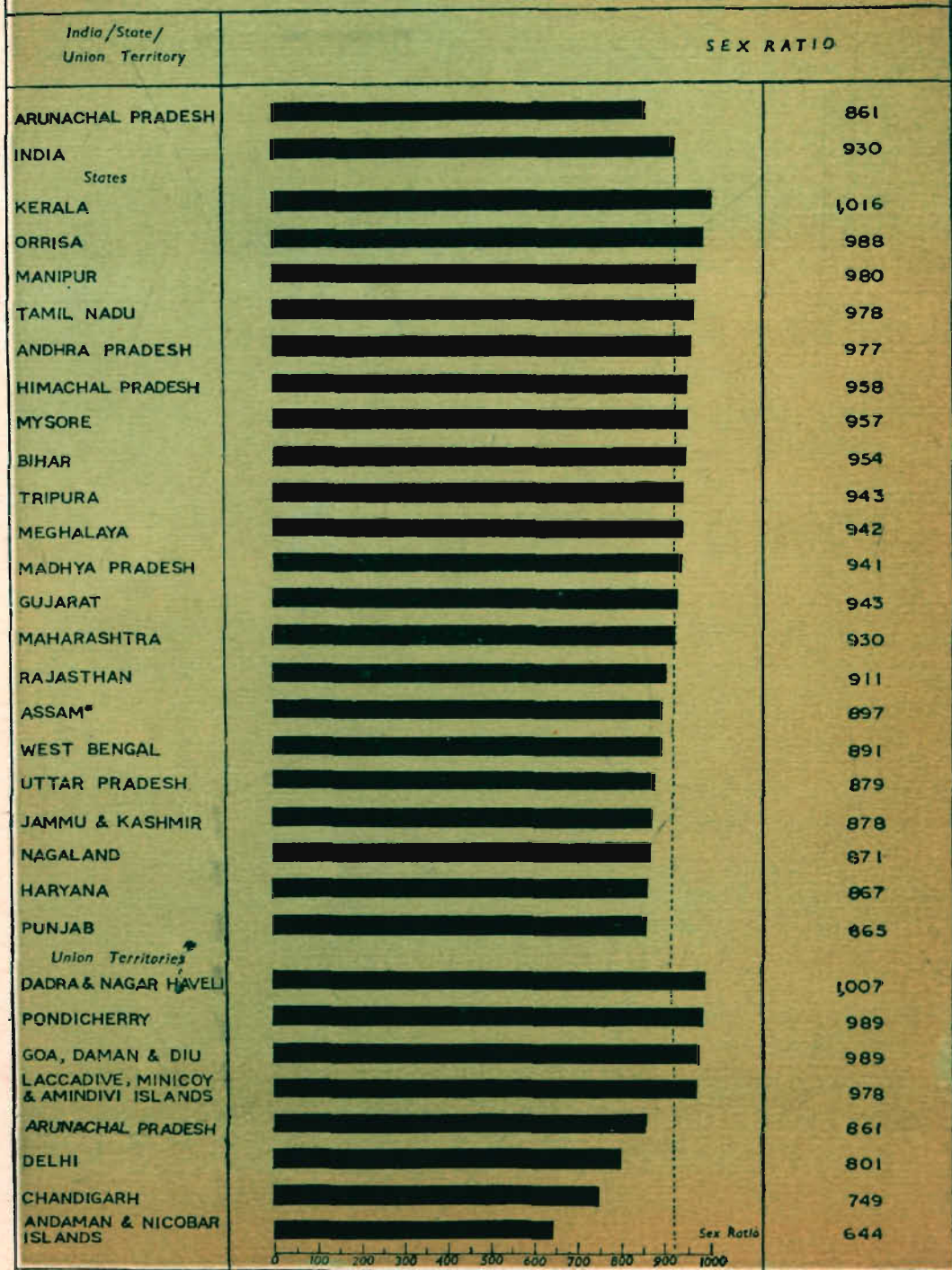
Class	Population
I	100,000 and over
II	50,000 to 99,999
III	20,000 to 49,999
IV	10,000 to 19,999
V	5,000 to 9,999
VI	Less than 5,000

Class I towns with a population of over 1,00,000 are also termed as cities.

In Arunachal Pradesh, the Pasighat town of Siang District falls in the category of Class V Towns and all other towns fall in category of Class VI Towns. The population of Pasighat is 5,116 persons. The population of Bomdila is 3,172, of Tezu is 4,182 and of Along is 4,818 persons. All these can be said to be very small towns.

SEX RATIO (TOTAL)

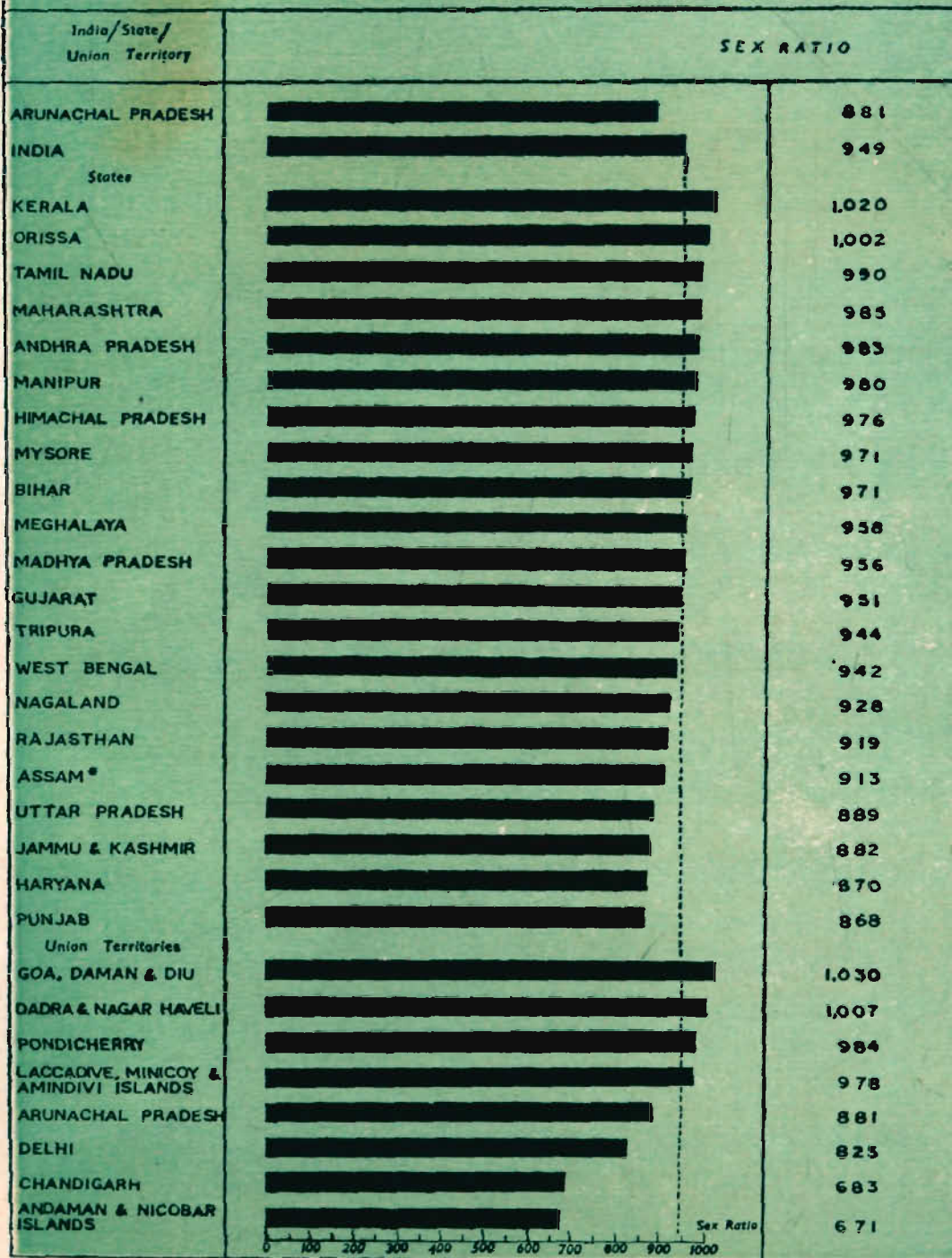
(FEMALES PER 1000 MALES)



* Includes Mizo District which now forms the Union Territory of Mizoram

SEX RATIO (RURAL)

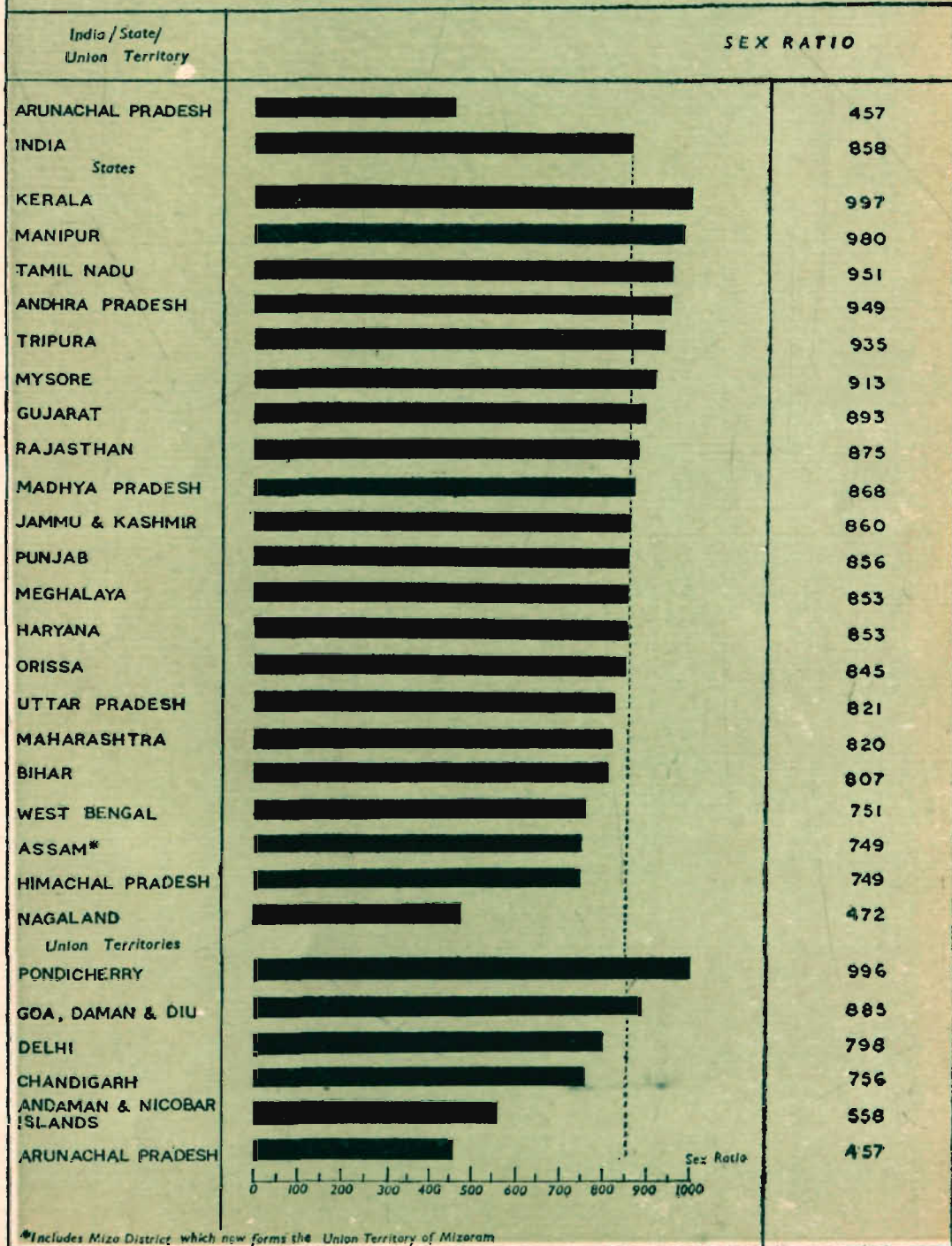
(FEMALES PER 1000 MALES)



*Includes Mizo District which now forms the Union Territory of Mizoram

SEX RATIO (URBAN)

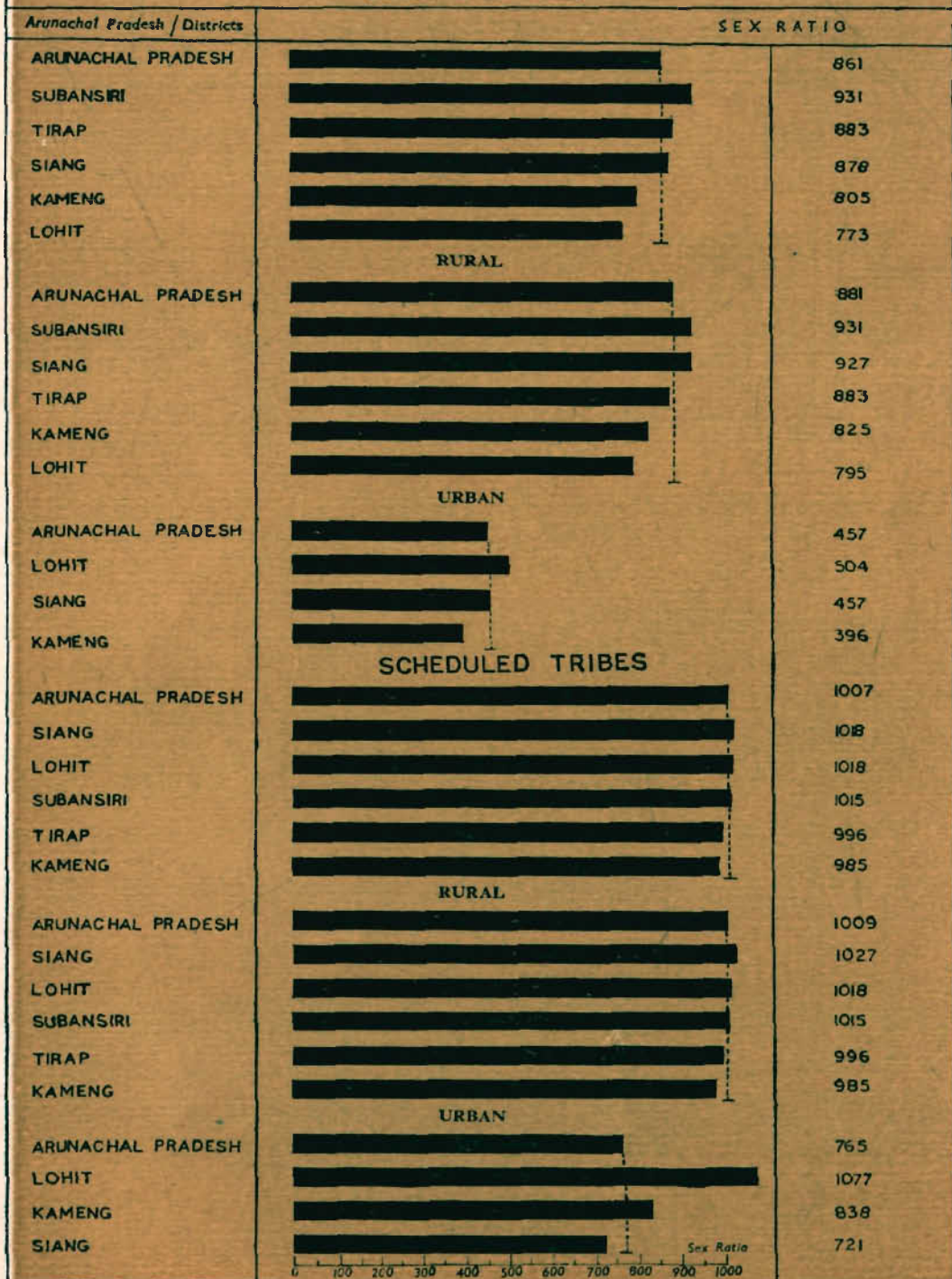
(FEMALES PER 1000 MALES)



*Includes Mizo District which now forms the Union Territory of Mizoram

ARUNACHAL PRADESH SEX RATIO

(FEMALES PER 1000 MALES)



Chapter V

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED? HOW OLD ARE WE?

What is a sex ratio ?

The Indian censuses traditionally defines *sex ratio* by the number of females per 1,000 males as against the United Nations' practice of defining sex ratio by the number of males per 1,000 females. It is generally expected that the males and the females are equal in number everywhere and at all times. Some surprise are usually expressed when census figures show the contrary . The census figures show not only that males and females are unequal in number but also that the magnitude of this inequality is different in different parts of the country and also within different sections of the population belonging to the same area. These differences, both based on geography or community, are sometimes negligible but sometimes substantial. Moreover, the differences may and very often become smaller or bigger over the time, and such fluctuations do get reflected in the census figures.

Where we stand in sex ratio ?

1971 Census shows a sex ratio of 930 females per 1,000 males for the whole country. The same for Arunachal Pradesh is 861 females for 1,000 males. The position of Arunachal Pradesh in sex ratio is fairly low amongst the States and the Union territories. All the major States show sex ratio higher than that of Arunachal Pradesh. The States of Haryana, Punjab and Nagaland with the sex ratios of

867,865 and 871 respectively, come closest to the Arunachal Pradesh sex ratio. Amongst the Union Territories, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands shows a lower sex ratio than in Arunachal Pradesh. Two predominantly urban Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi also show sex ratios lower than that of Arunachal Pradesh. No country in the world shows as low a sex ratio as that of Arunachal Pradesh.

Rural and urban sex ratio :

The sex ratio of the rural population of the country is 949 whereas the same for the urban population is 858. The rural sex ratio for Arunachal Pradesh is 881 and the urban sex ratio is 457. The States of Haryana, and Punjab show sex ratios of the rural population lower than that of Arunachal Pradesh. Amongst the Union Territories, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Delhi show rural sex ratios lower than that of Arunachal Pradesh. The urban sex ratio of Arunachal Pradesh is the lowest in the whole country. Apparently, the urban areas of Arunachal Pradesh are receiving an influx of male population, probably in jobs or in business, who have left their families behind. The urban sex ratio of the State of Nagaland comes close to that of Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh is not comparable with any other State or Union Territory of the country with respect to the urban sex ratio.

Sex ratio in districts :

In Arunachal Pradesh, the best sex ratio is to be found in Subansiri District where there are 931 females per 1,000 males. The lowest sex ratio of 773 females per 1000 males occurs in Lohit District. In Kameng District the sex ratio is 805, in Tirap the ratio is 883 and in Siang District 878. The observed low sex ratio in Arunachal Pradesh and the districts can be related to the non-indigenous population of Arunachal Pradesh who have come to work in the Territory leaving their families behind.

Sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes :

The sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh is quite different. The sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh is 1007 which is a fairly balanced ratio. For Siang and Lohit districts the sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes comes to 1018. For Subansiri District, the ratio for the Scheduled Tribes is 1015. For Tirap and Kameng the ratio is 996 and 984 respectively. Then, it can be concluded that the sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh is better balanced than that of the overall population.

Sex ratio in circles :

The sex ratio in the circle of Arunachal Pradesh are uneven. In Kibithoo Circle of Lohit District, the sex ratio is as low as 228. An entirely opposite picture is shown by Mori Circle of Siang District that returned a sex ratio of 1,208. The ratio varies widely for other circles within this range. If we distribute the circles of Arunachal Pradesh in the range of sex ratio of 790 to 975 females for every 1000 males, then we shall find 38 for about half the circles falling in this range. 19 circles will have sex ratio of less than 790 females for 1000 males and 20 circles will have more than 975 females for every 1000 males.

Changes in sex ratio :

In 1961, the sex ratio for Arunachal Pradesh was 894 which has reduced to 861 in 1971. Lohit District, accounting for the maximum percentage of outside migrants, account for the maximum drop in the sex ratio. In 1961, the sex ratio of this district was 893 which has come down to 773 in 1971. Lohit District is closely followed by Tirap District. Here the sex ratio in 1961 was 947 which has come down to 883 during 1971. Kameng and Subansiri districts, where the incidence of migration has been the least, have registered an improvement in sex ratio. In 1961, there

were 802 females per 1000 males in Kameng District which has become 805 in 1971. In 1961, sex ratio of Subansiri District was 915 which has become 931 in 1971. Siang District has registered a fall in sex ratio. The ratio has come down from 918 of 1961 to 878 in 1971.

The sudden drop in sex ratio from 893 to 773 during the decade 1961-'71 in Lohit District may be attributed to the huge influx of population from outside Arunachal Pradesh. The mother-tongue data of Lohit District lend support to this in so much as that the number of persons who returned their mother-tongues as Assamese, Bengali, Garhwali, Gorkhali/Nepali and Hindi are 21,512 and their combined sex ratio works out to 505. The presence of these people must have pulled down the sex ratio of this district. The drop in the sex ratio of Tirap and Siang districts during the decade, also seems largely due to the immigration of Gorkhali/Nepali and Hindi speaking people.

Sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh was 1013 in 1961 which reduced to 1007 in 1971. This reduction is not very significant, but some districts show a greater degree of variation. As for example, Kameng District, which shows an increase in the sex ratio of the total population, shows a reduction by 24 females for every 1000 males during the decade for the Scheduled Tribes population. On the other hand, Siang District, showing a reduction in the sex ratio by 40 females for every 1000 males during the decade for the total population, has shown improvement in the sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribes by 16 females per 1000 males. Lohit District had shown a drop in the sex ratio by 120 less females for every 1000 males for the total population in 1971, but for the Scheduled Tribes population, the sex ratio reduced by only 43 females per 1000 males during the same period. So is the case with Tirap District, where, as against the 64 females counted less for every 1000 males over the decade for the total population, the Scheduled Tribes females were reduced by only 13 females

per 1000 males between the period from 1961 and 1971. Subansiri is the least affected district with respect to change in sex ratio during the decade.

How old are we ?

Like most other backward areas of the country, the people of Arunachal Pradesh do not keep accurate account of age. Usually the enumerators had to help the respondents to obtain a statement of their age. For this purpose, the district authorities compiled a dated list of the local events relating to the circles, and same was provided to the enumerators for the purpose of providing assistance to the respondents. The list contained such events like major earthquakes, other natural calamities, epidemic, opening of an Out Post or Block Development Office, visit of important persons, posting and transfer of Circle Officers and the like. The dated list of the local events proved to be a great help to the enumerators. But even so, in many cases the age of an individual was to be entered in the census returns with the personal judgement of the enumerators. (*Hush ! some Indies did not grow old!*). This introduced individual bias of the enumerators into the age returns.

Subject to the limitations of the age data, it may be said that the males and the females of Arunachal Pradesh, distributed over ten broad age groups, show different proportions amongst themselves for each age group. In the lowest group of 0—4 years of age, there is an excess of females for the total and Scheduled Tribes population. The sex ratio drops considerably for the age group 5—9 and 10—14, for the total and the Scheduled Tribes population. The age group of 15—19 shows an excess of females over the males again for the total as well as for the Scheduled Tribes population. After that age group the sex ratio of the total population drops sharply but the Scheduled Tribes continue to show excess of the females over the males upto the 39th years of age and thereafter the male population shows excess

over the females. At the age group 60+ (or more than 60 years) the sex ratio for the total and the Scheduled Tribes population improves, but still remains low.

The excess of females in the age group 0—4 and the excess of males in the age group 5—9 and 10—14 both for the total and the Scheduled Tribes population is significant. The aggregate of the total population and of the Scheduled Tribes upto the 19th years does not result in an excess of the females, although the age groups at both ends namely 0—4 and 15—19 show excess of the females over the males both for total and the Scheduled Tribes population. It appears as if the mortality of the lower age groups are selective by sex. The group 15—19 shows an excess of the females over the males both for total and the Scheduled Tribes population. The understatement of age by the females could cause such a situation although this reason does not appear to be a very powerful. The overall *age bias*¹ and *digital preference*² may have something to do with it. The excess of the females over the males can be entirely explained by the sudden drop of the population of male youth belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in this age group. The Scheduled Tribes male youths continue to be absent in the next higher age group 20—24.³ This age group registered the highest sex ratio for the Scheduled Tribes population. In spite of the excess of the females over the male Scheduled

1. **Age bias** means tendency of some people to under-state or over-state their ages. For example, some ladies like to understate their ages, where as the youths in their teens and the people above the age of 50 years like to over-state their ages.

2. **Digital preference** relates to the tendency of the people to round up their ages to a preferred digit which generally ends up with a '0' or '5'. As for example, a 38 year old person may return his age as 40, and a 46 year old man may like to return his age as 45.

3. Too few persons (or trough) in ages 15—24 and too many (or bulge) in ages 25—34, are the common characteristics of Indian age statistics. These are smoothened by the actuarial statisticians who make calculations in connection with insurance.

Tribes population in this age group, the overall sex ratio drops very sharply from 1050 of the previous age group to 744, and continues to decrease for the next higher age group 25—29 to value the ratio at 726. The overall sex ratio remains low for all other higher age groups to improve suddenly for the age group 60+. The causes for this can be traced to the large number of outsiders who have come to serve in Arunachal Pradesh living their families behind. The improvement of sex ratio at the age 60+ can be explained by the same factor because at that age the persons in service or business retire and outmigrate to their homes usually situated outside Arunachal Pradesh.

The Scheduled Tribes population show excess of the females over the males upto the 39th year. Above the 40th year, the sex ratio drops suddenly to improve again at the age group 60+. It is quite plausible that the understatement of age by the person in the age group 40—49 and overstatement of age by the person belonging to the age group 50—59 were the causes of the observed decline and the abrupt increase in the sex ratio. But the underenumeration of the elderly females for various reasons and sex selectivity of morality cannot be ruled out.

Rural and urban structure of age :

The urban population of Arunachal Pradesh is very small in size. As the result of this, the age structure of the rural and the total population are very much similar, but, on the other hand, the age structure of the urban population is dissimilar to the rural population. In the urban areas the percentage of the people aged 50 years and above is only 4% whereas the same for the rural population is about 11%. The children aged 14 years and below are 30% for the urban areas and 39% for the rural areas. Thus, the adults between 15 to 49 years are 66% for the urban areas as against 50 per cent for the rural areas, showing that the urban areas attract persons in the working age group, which

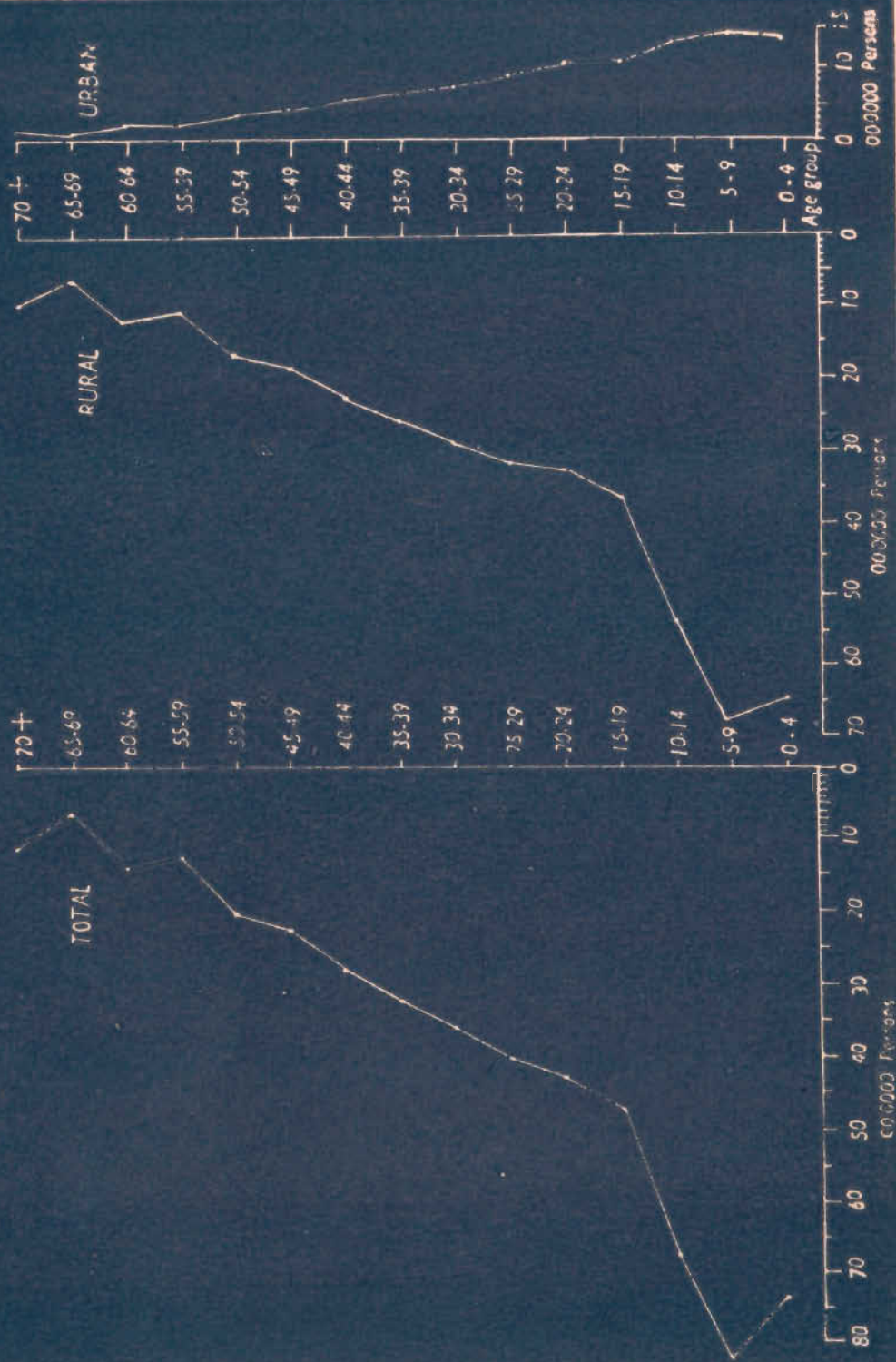
is a universal phenomenon. The persons not belonging to the indigenous tribes and nearing the age of retirement in service or business, leave Arunachal Pradesh to join their families located outside Arunachal Pradesh. The aged members of the Scheduled Tribes population apparently leave the urban areas and retire to their houses situated in the rural areas. These are the reasons why the aged persons are proportionally fewer in the urban areas of Arunachal Pradesh when compared to the rural areas.

Dependency ratio :

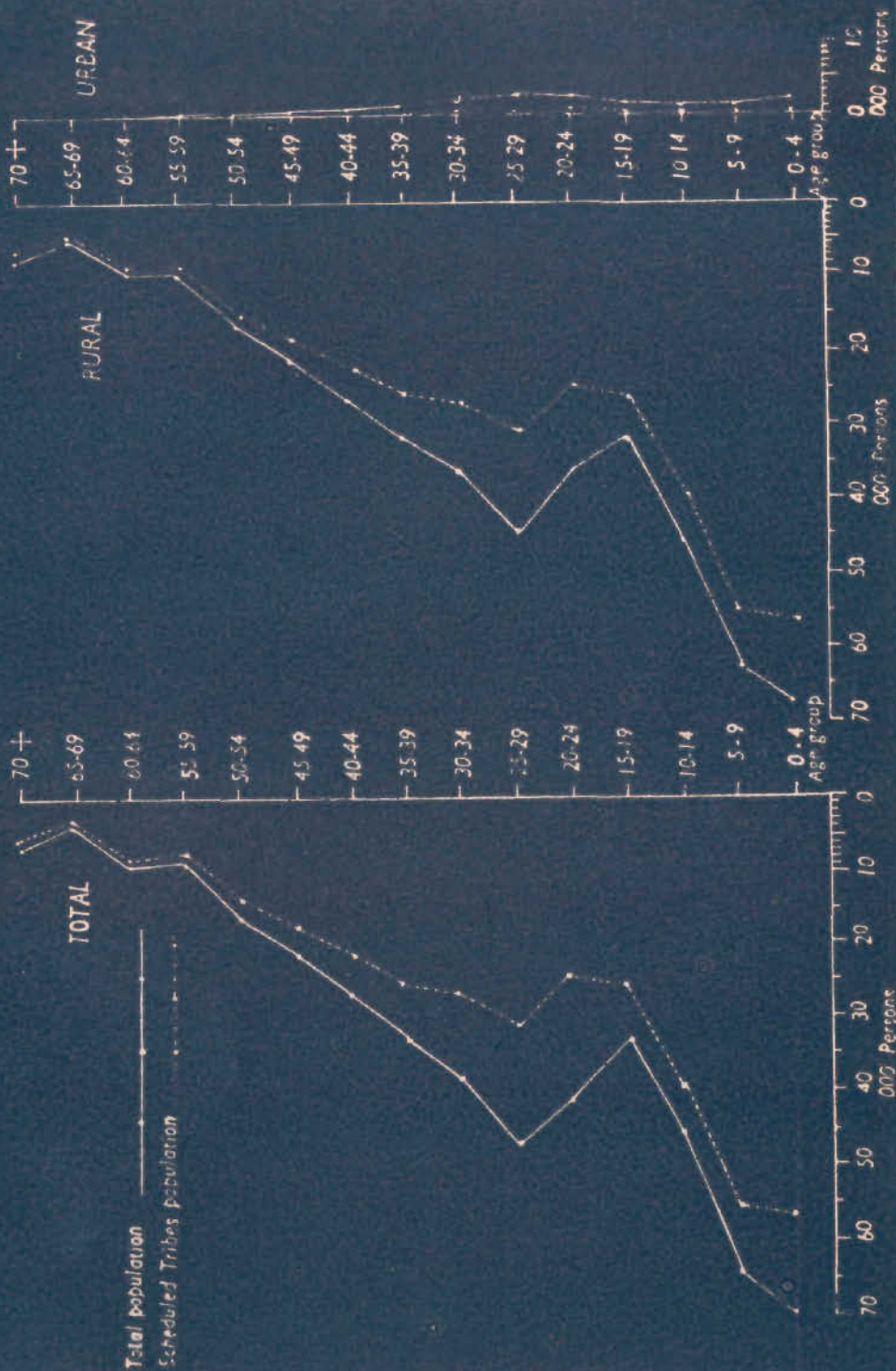
The *dependency ratio* of young and old persons as percentage to the persons in the working age group 15—59 usually provides an indication regarding the relative prosperity and the productive capacity of the labour force. But in the context of Arunachal Pradesh such a ratio does not properly reflect a realistic picture. The children much before their attaining the age of 14 years and the old people much after their attaining the age of 60 years do engage themselves in productive work, because the *Jhum* cultivation, the main occupation of the people, requires participation practically of every persons of a household in the field work. However, the usual dependency ratio will be presented in the following paragraphs for the purpose of providing a base for future comparism. Incidentally, the calculation of the dependency ratio for Arunachal Pradesh has become possible only after taking of 1971 Census. The age information collected in the earlier censuses could not lead to compilation of this ratio.

The *dependency ratio* of Arunachal Pradesh comes to 75.21 per cent as against 92.33 per cent for the country as a whole. For the Scheduled Tribes population, the *dependency ratio* is 85.23 per cent. The *dependency ratio* in India was 87.61 per cent according to 1961 Census. The difference between the *dependency ratio* of 1961 and 1971 for the country as a whole is not easily explained. Many

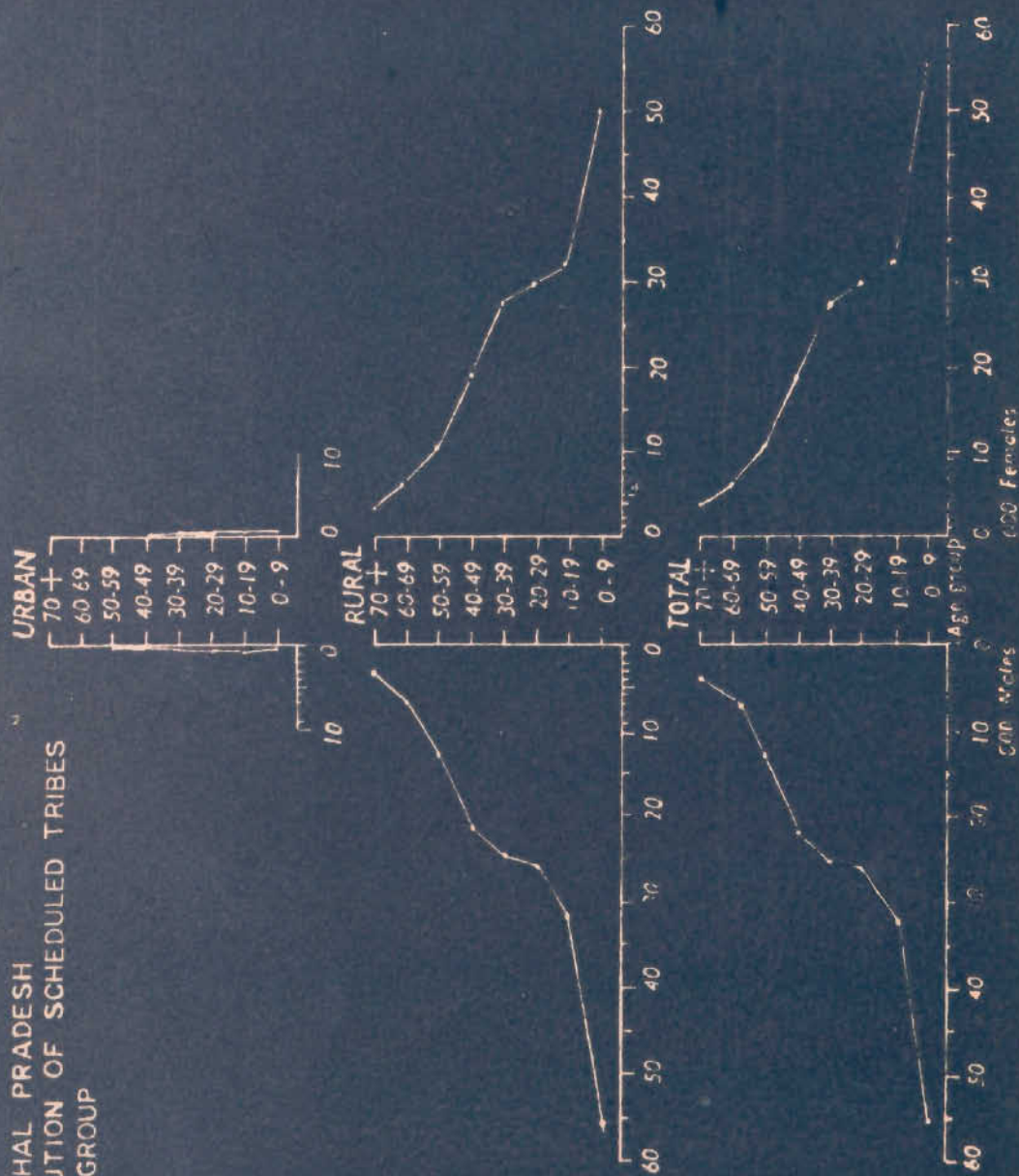
INDIA DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUP



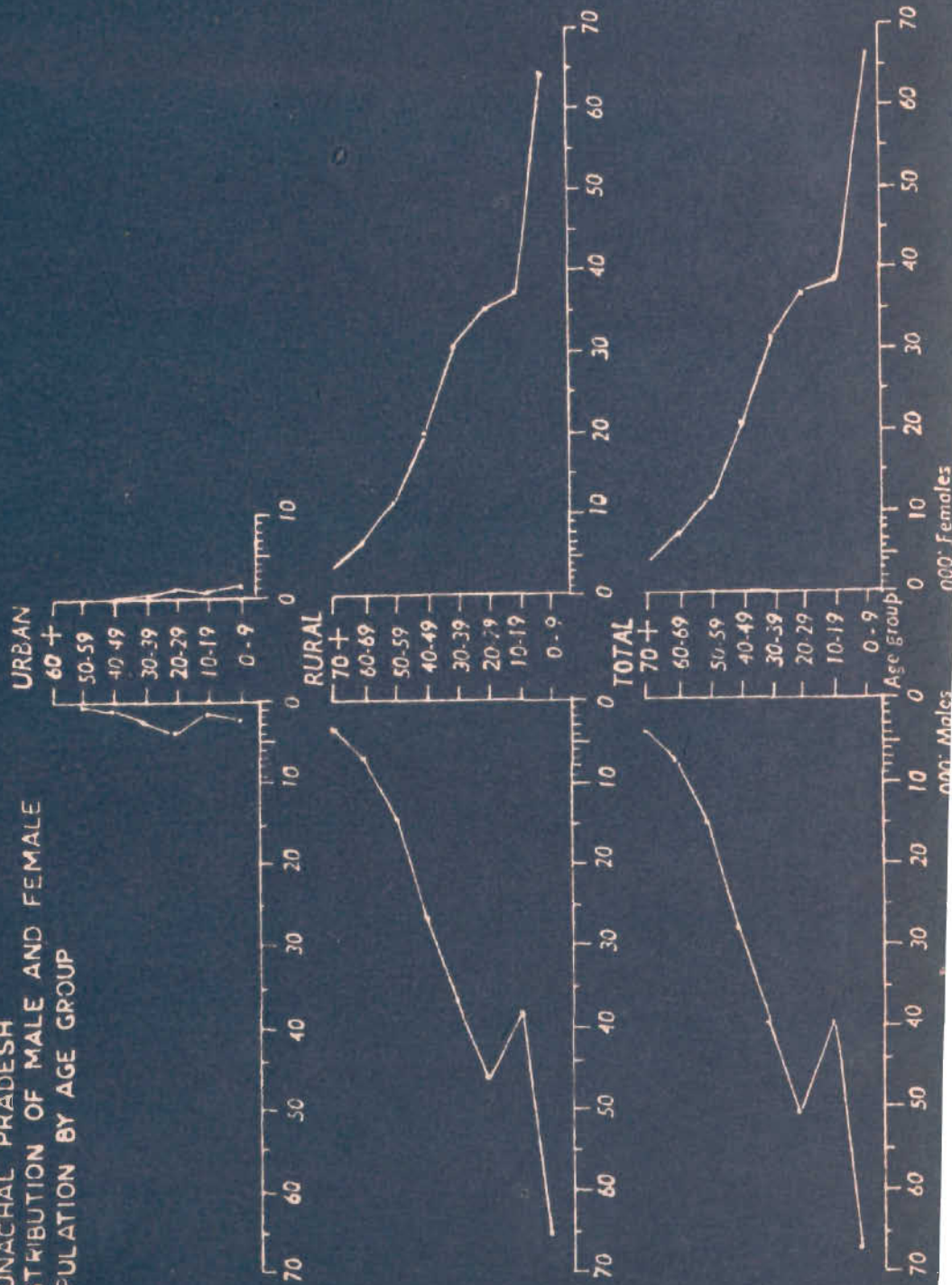
ARUNACHAL PRADESH DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION BY AGE GROUP



ARUNACHAL PRADESH DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES BY AGE GROUP



ARUNACHAL PRADESH DISTRIBUTION OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP



complex factors of demography (or the science of population) have come into play to increase the proportion of the sum of the persons below the age of 15 years and persons above the age of 60 years to the persons in the age group 15—59, during the decade, and possibly calls for an urgent necessity for increasing the productivity of labour. The higher *dependency ratio* of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh also demands a closer look at the demographic and socio-economic process of the indigenous people of Arunachal Pradesh.

Pronounced difference exists between the rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh so far as *dependency ratio* is concerned. The ratio is 76.64 per cent for the rural area and 44.67 per cent for the urban areas. However, the magnitude of the difference is much less pronounced so far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned. The *dependency ratio* for the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh is 85.32 per cent for the rural area and 76.18 per cent for the urban area. *Prima facie* the *dependency ratio* of Arunachal Pradesh in the urban areas is much lower than its all India incidence.

The *dependency ratio* of Arunachal Pradesh is not only lower than that of the country as a whole, but also lower than many other advanced countries like, for example, United States of America that recorded a *dependency ratio* of 81.20 per cent in 1970 according to the Demographic Year Book, 1970, published by the United Nations.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

DISTRIBUTION OF CIRCLES BY RANGES OF LITERACY RATES

TOTAL POPULATION

Very low below 4.38 %	Low 4.39-8.33 %	High 8.34-14.49 %	Very high above 14.50 %
SUBANSIRI DIST. KOLORIANG SAGALEE DAMIN RAGA PALIN TALI NYAPIN	SIANG DISTRICT LIROMOBA YINKIONG BOLENG MARIYANG PAYUM MONIGONG	SIANG DISTRICT BASAR MORI GELLING GENS PANGIN TATO	LOHIT DISTRICT KIBITHOO TEZU WALONG NAMSAL ANINI ROING CHOWKHAM
KAMENG DISTRICT LUMLA SEPPA CHAYENGTAJO BAMENG PIPU-DIPU WAIL	LOHIT DISTRICT HUNLI CHAGLONGAM HAYULIANG HAWAI WAKRO	TIRAP DISTRICT CHAGLANG KHONSA DEBAN MIAO	TIRAP DISTRICT NAMPONG VIJOYNAGAR MANMAO NAMSANG BOROUMSA
TIRAP DISTRICT KANUBAR PONGCHOU WAKKA	KAMENG DISTRICT THINGBU ZEMITHANG NAFRA	KAMENG DISTRICT TAWANG PAKKE-KESHANG ORANG	SIANG DISTRICT PASIGHAT LIKABALI ALONG MEBO
*Daporijo Subdivision DUMPORJO SIYUM	*Daporijo Subdivision TALIHA NACHO LIMEKING	LOHIT DISTRICT ETALIN DAMBUK ADANE	KAMENG DISTRICT THRIZINO KALAKTANG
SIANG DISTRICT SINGA	TIRAP DISTRICT NIAUSA LAJU	*Daporijo Subdivision TAKSING DAPORJO	SUBANSIRI DIST. DOIMUKH
TOTAL - 19	TOTAL - 20	TOTAL - 19	TOTAL - 19

SCHEDULED TRIBES. POPULATION

Very low below 4.38 %	Low 4.39-8.33 %	High 8.34-14.49 %	Very high above 14.50 %
KAMENG DISTRICT ZEMITHANG NAFRA LUMLA PAKKE-KESHANG SEPPA BAMENG CHAYENGTAJO PIPU-DIPU WAIL	ANINI ADANE HAWAI HAYULIANG CHAGLONGAM *Daporijo Subdivision NACHO TAKSING TALIHA DUMPORJO LIMEKING SIYUM	SIANG DISTRICT ALONG TAWANG LIROMOBA TATO GELLING MARIYANG YINKIONG	SIANG DISTRICT MEBO MORI KARALI BASAR DEBAN SIANG DISTRICT CHOWKHAM ETALIN KIBITHOO TEZU ROING
SUBANSIRI DIST. SARLI SAGALEE RAGA PALIN DAMIN KOLORIANG TALI NYAPIN	TIRAP DISTRICT LAJU KANUBARI NIAUSA PONGCHOU WAKKA	KAMENG DISTRICT ORANG THRIZINO TAWANG THINGBU	LOHIT DISTRICT TIRAP DISTRICT BORSUM NAMPONG NAMSANG MIAO
LOHIT DISTRICT WAKRO WALONG HUNLI	SIANG DISTRICT BOLENG PAYUM MONIGONG SINGA	SUBANSIRI DIST. DOIMUKH ZIRO	KAMENG DISTRICT KALAKTANG
TOTAL - 40	TOTAL - 18	TOTAL - 15	TOTAL - 4

*Daporijo Subdivision has been carved out of the Siang and Subansiri Districts.

Chapter VI

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

How many literates ?

Literacy is an important item on which the census throws considerable light. A person who could both read and write with understanding in any language was taken to be a literate person during 1971 Census.

1971 Census reveals that out of the total population of 467,511 persons, there were 52,791 literate persons in Arunachal Pradesh—44,776 were males and 8,015 were females. The *literacy rate* for Arunachal Pradesh works out to be 11.3 per cent for all persons, 17.8 per cent for the male population and 3.7 per cent for the female population. In other words out of 100 persons of Arunachal Pradesh 11 persons are literates, out of 100 males 18 males are literates and out of 100 females 4 females are literates. We shall continue to use the term *literacy rate* and express the same as *percentage* in the remaining parts of the chapter and even afterwards. Excluding the age group 0—4, for no person within this age group was taken to be literate, the *literacy rate* for Arunachal Pradesh works out to 13.3 per cent for all persons, 20.6 per cent for the male population and 4.4 per cent for the female population.

For the country as a whole, the literacy rate works out to be 29.5 per cent for all persons, 39.5 per cent for males and 18.7 per cent for females. In fact, the literacy rates found in Arunachal Pradesh are the lowest in the country. The highest literacy rates are found in Kerala. In this State the literacy rates are 60.4 per cent for all persons,

66.6 per cent for males and 54.3 per cent for females. Even for Nagaland and Meghalaya, the two neighbouring hilly states, the literacy rates are higher. For Nagaland the literacy rates are 27.4 per cent for all persons, 35.0 per cent for males and 18.6 per cent for females. For Meghalaya, 29.5 per cent of all the persons, 34.1 per cent of the males and 24.6 per cent of the females are literates.

Do the districts differ in literacy?

Lohit District accounts for the highest literacy rates of Arunachal Pradesh. 17.4 per cent of the total population, 25.1 per cent of the male population and 7.4 per cent of the female population of this district are literates. These rates stand sharply against the low literacy rates of Subansiri District where 6.9 per cent of the total population, 11.6 per cent of the male population and 1.9 per cent of the female population are literates. The district of Siang stands above the Arunachal Pradesh average with 13.0 per cent of the total population, 20.6 per cent of the male population and 4.3 per cent of the female population recorded as literates. The district of Tirap comes closest to the Arunachal Pradesh average with 11.2 per cent of the total population, 18.1 per cent of the male population and 3.5 per cent of the female population recorded as literates. The other district that comes below the Arunachal Pradesh average, is Kameng with 9.6 per cent of the total population, 15.1 per cent of the male population and 2.8 per cent of the female population recorded as literates.

What about the Scheduled Tribes ?

It has been stated that the Scheduled Tribes comprise of about four fifth of the total population of Arunachal Pradesh. Those who do not belong to the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, have largely migrated from outside with a large number of them educated outside Arunachal Pradesh.

The literacy rates of the Scheduled Tribes population of Arunachal Pradesh bear a special significance. As against the overall literacy rate of 11.3 per cent, the literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes population of Arunachal Pradesh is only 5.2 per cent.

The position of literacy amongst the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh is like this : *Arunachal Pradesh*—total literacy 5.2 per cent, male literacy 8.7 per cent, female literacy 1.7 per cent; *Siang*—total literacy 7.7 per cent, male literacy 12.9 per cent, female literacy 2.6 per cent; *Lohit*—total literacy 7.4 per cent, male literacy 11.9 per cent, female literacy 3.0 per cent, *Tirap*—total literacy 4.8 per cent, male literacy 8.2 per cent, female literacy 1.3 per cent; *Kameng*—total literacy 3.3 per cent, male literacy 5.2 per cent, female literacy 1.3 per cent; *Subansiri*—total literacy 3.2 per cent, male literacy 5.6 per cent, female literacy 0.7 per cent.

Schools and literacy :

For education Arunachal Pradesh had a late start. In 1974, there were only four primary schools in Arunachal Pradesh. In 1971 the number of educational institutions rose to 559. The people are progressing fast in this field, but they are yet far behind compared to others of the country.

It is usual to relate the state of literacy with the number of schools in a district. But it may perhaps be erroneous to presume that the number of schools and the state of literacy bear a very high correlation* between themselves in Arunachal Pradesh. As for example, Lohit District, ranking second in the Scheduled Tribes literacy, has only 78 educational institutions as against 137 educational institutions for Tirap District that ranks third in the Scheduled Tribes

*When a thing is correspondingly related to another thing, then both the things are said to be correlated. The degree of correlation can be expressed mathematically by a 'correlation coefficient', provided both the things are measurable qualitatively or quantitatively in the same manner or with the same attributes.

literacy. But the correlation apparently does exist; Siang District has maximum number of educational institutions (182 Nos.) and ranks first in the Scheduled Tribes literacy, Kameng and Subansiri have the least number of educational institutions (81 Nos. in each district) and rank last. Lohit District is an exception with its rather peculiar population content. There are only 78 educational institutions in this district although the district rank second in literacy rate. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the attitudes of the tribes towards education probably play a very important part in the spread of education.

Why so few females are literates ?

The low female rates of literacy is attributable to the peculiar way of life of the Arunachal Pradesh people and particularly to the orthodox standards they hold regarding status of women in the society. In Subansiri District the low rate of female literacy may perhaps be traced to be the lack of exclusive educational institution set up for teaching of the girls. The girls of this district are given into marriage very early in their lives, and the parents and the parent-in-laws usually harbour deep prejudice against sending of their daughters and the daughter-in-laws to the co-educational institutions—the only ones to be found around. Establishment of a few girls schools may possibly help in raising the female literacy rates and lower the high attrition rates* observed at present with respect to the girl students.

Do the circles differ in literacy ?

It has been stated that the overall literacy rate of Arunachal Pradesh is 11.3%. If we distribute the circles of Arunachal Pradesh into four ranges of literacy, as, below

*Attrition rate of students means the rate at which the students are, out from pursuing their studies at different stages of their education. These rates may be related to the standard of education or to the age of the student or to both of these. They are usually presented with sex break-ups, i.e. for male and female students separately.

4.4% , 4.4% to 8.3% , 8.3% to 14.5% and above 14.5 per cent and call these ranges *very low*, *low*, *high* and *very high* respectively, than 19 circles will fall in the *very low* category, 20 circles will fall in the *low* category, 19 circles will fall in the *high* category and the remaining 19 circles will fall in the *very high* category of literacy. In other words the circles will be more or less equally distributed in four literacy ranges for Arunachal Pradesh as a whole—but the circles within the districts will at once start showing the differences in literacy with this distribution.*

The circles of Subansiri District will fall mostly in the *very low* category with respect to the literacy rates. With the exception of Doimukh Circle which adjoins the plains of Assam, Ziro Circle which contains the densely populated Apatani valley where the district headquarters are located and Sarli Circle, all the circles of this district will show *very low* literacy rates. It may be recalled that Subansiri District presents the lowest overall literacy rates for the total population. Subansiri District is followed in this respect by Kameng District where Lumla Circle on the border of Bhutan and the circles that adjoin Subansiri District, will show *very low* rates of literacy. In fact, the circles of Kameng District that adjoins Subansiri District, show lower literacy rates than the circles of Subansiri District itself, excepting the circle of Seppa. The circles of Subansiri and Kameng that exhibit *very low* literacy rates, are largely inhabited by the Nishang group of the tribes who live in small villages. Three circles of Tirap District and one circle of Siang District will exhibit *very low* rates of literacy, whereas no circle of Lohit District will fall in this category.

In contrast to this, the maximum number of circles reporting *very high* rates of literacy will belong to Lohit District. Tirap District will come next, followed by Siang. Two circles of Kameng District and one of Subansiri will fall in this category.

Siang District will contribute the maximum number of circles in the categories of *high* and *low*. Lohit, Tirap and Kameng will follow Siang.

This distribution gives a rough idea about the weak regions of Arunachal Pradesh with regard to literacy. The phenomenon of literacy in Arunachal Pradesh is affected by a complex set of conditions. The attitude of the people towards education, size of the villages, the number of institutions in the villages and per 1000 population etc. tend to influence the literacy rates observed in the circles. Moreover, the literacy rates of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh differ considerably from the overall literacy rates. How the complex set of conditions affect the literacy rates of the tribes, is of considerable importance.

If the circle of Arunachal Pradesh are distributed in the same literacy ranges, but this time by the literacy rates of Scheduled Tribes, a different picture will emerge.*

As many as 40 circles of Arunachal Pradesh will be included in the *very low* category of literacy rates of the Scheduled Tribes population. 18 will belong to the *low* category and 15 to the *high* category. Only 4 circles will belong to the *very high* category which will include Deban Circle that contains only 27 Scheduled Tribes population out of whom 4 are literates. This indicates that the rates of Scheduled Tribes literacy by circles had been far from being uniform. In most of the circles the literacy rates of the Scheduled Tribes are very low indeed.

How old are the literates ?

The literacy rates are presented in the Census publications in 7 age groups, namely, 5—9, 10—14, 15—19, 20—24, 35+ (or more than 35 years) and age not stated. There is no person in Arunachal Pradesh whose age was not stated during 1971 Census. The highest percentage of

*See Page 74

○ STANDS FOR 10 PERCENT LITERACY

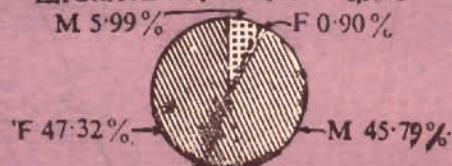
○ STANDS FOR 10 PERCENT LITERACY

* Includes Mizo District which now forms the Union Territory of Mizoram

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LITERACY, 1971

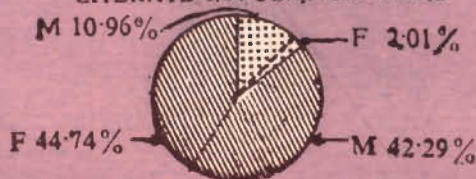
SUBANSIRI

TOTAL POPULATION—99,239
LITERATE POPULATION—68,366
M 5.99% F 0.90%



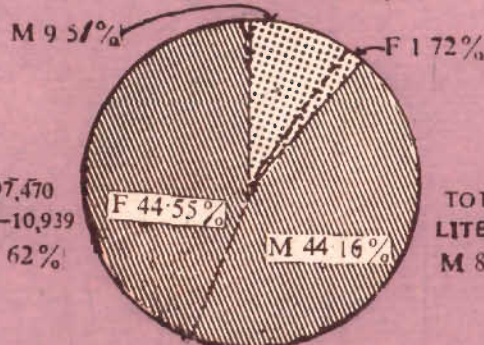
SIANG

TOTAL POPULATION—1,21,936
LITERATE POPULATION—13,818
M 10.96% F 2.01%



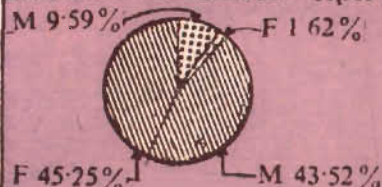
ARUNACHAL PRADESH

TOTAL POPULATION—4,67,511
LITERATE POPULATION—52,791



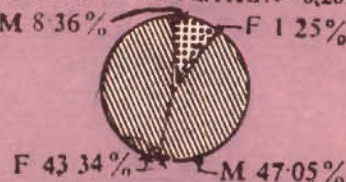
TIRAP

TOTAL POPULATION—97,470
LITERATE POPULATION—10,939
M 9.59% F 1.62%



KAMENG

TOTAL POPULATION—86,001
LITERATE POPULATION—8,263
M 8.36% F 1.25%



LOHIT

TOTAL POPULATION—62,865
LITERATE POPULATION—10,935



LITERATE PERSONS



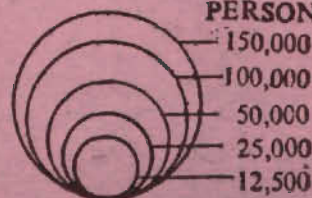
ILLITERATE PERSONS



M MALE

F FEMALE

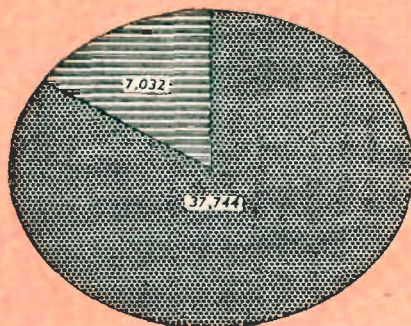
PERSONS



ARUNACHAL PRADESH LITERATES

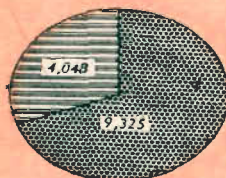
MALE LITERATES

FEMALE LITERATES



ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Total literates - 52,791
Rural .. 44,067
Urban .. 8,724



SIANG

Total literates - 15,818
Rural .. 10,770
Urban .. 5,048



TIRAP

Total literates - 10,939
(All rural)



LOHIT

Total literates - 10,935
Rural .. 8,887
Urban .. 2,048



KAMENG

Total literates - 8,263
Rural .. 6,635
Urban .. 1,628



SUBANSIRI

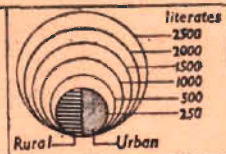
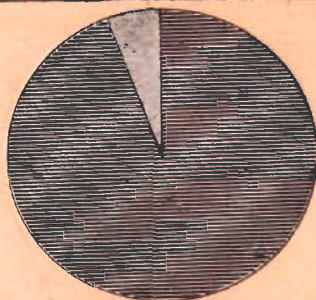
Total literates - 6,836
(All rural)



ARUNACHAL PRADESH SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES

MALE LITERATES

FEMALE LITERATES



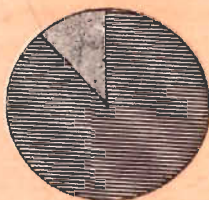
ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Total literates
19,202

Male literates Total 16,046, Rural 15,126, Urban 920



Female literates Total 3,156, Rural 2,867, Urban 289



SIANG

Total literates
8,163

Male literates Total 6,769, Rural 6,007, Urban 762



Female literates Total 1,394, Rural 1,175, Urban 219



TIRAP

Total literates
3,274

Male literates Total 2,829, Rural 2,829



Female literates Total 445, Rural 445



SUBANSIRI

Total literates
2,853

Male literates Total 2,526, Rural 2,526



Female literates Total 327, Rural 327



LOHIT

Total literates
2,701

Male literates Total 2,151, Rural 2,107, Urban 44



Female literates Total 550, Rural 531, Urban 19



KAMENG

Total literates
2,211

Male literates Total 1,771, Rural 1,657, Urban 114



Female literates Total 440, Rural 389, Urban 51

literacy is to be found in the age group 20—24 showing 23.8% literates to the total population of the age group. For this age group, the male literacy rate is 35.4% and the female literacy rate is 8.3%. The male literacy rate of this age group is the highest amongst all other age groups. The highest literacy rate for the females occurs in the age groups 15—19, being about 8.5% as against the 8.3% of the 20—24 age group. The literacy rate of the age group 25—34 is also quite high for the total and the male population, being about 19.2% and 30.6% respectively. However, for the female population the literacy rate shown by this age group is only 4.1 per cent which reduces further to 0.9 per cent for the next higher age group of 35+. This gives the indication that although the male literacy found a peak at the age group 20—24, the literacy of the female lagged behind by half a decade and also that the literacy rates of the females more than 25 years old is rather poor. This is because the people of Arunachal Pradesh had started deriving the benefits from the educational efforts made for them by the Administration only after attainment of independence, and therefore, the people in the higher age groups who were too old to start education at that time, had no chance to become literates. In case of the females, the prejudice against education persisted for a longer period and only about 10—15 years back the female population has started taking the benefits of the educational facilities made available to them. The literacy rate for the age group 5 to 9 is also low indicating that a mass of the young children are yet to take to school education.

It has been stated that the Scheduled Tribes population of Arunachal Pradesh forming about 4/5th of the total population, have remained behind in the field of education. Their distribution by age group has a special significance in the context of the population content of Arunachal Pradesh. For the Scheduled Tribes the maximum value of literacy is found at the age group of 15—19 as against 20—24 for the total population, indicating that the Scheduled Tribes had

a very late start in the field of education indeed. The highest value for the female literate population is at the age group 10—14 indicating that Scheduled Tribes female population started their education only recently. The incidence of Scheduled Tribes literates in the age group of 5—9 is very low, particularly for the female population. This indicates that a large number of Scheduled Tribes children, specially the female children, are yet to derive the benefits of the educational facilities made available to them. This trend is most pronounced in the case of Subansiri and Tirap districts. These districts show very low rates of literacy compared to other districts of Arunachal Pradesh. Even in Siang District that shows the highest Scheduled Tribes literacy rate amongst all the districts of Arunachal Pradesh, the same trend persists. The literacy rates for the age group 35+ indicate that all the districts possibly had the same handicap when they started with their initiation to school education although a few of them remained behind in the race. Lohit District possibly had a better start in education considering the comparatively higher percentage of literates in the age group 35+.

Does literacy differ in rural and urban areas?

The literacy rates amongst the rural and urban population differ widely. The rate for the rural population is 9.8% as against 50.5% for the urban population. The rates of urban literacy (50.5 per cent for the total population, 59.3 per cent for the male and 31.2 per cent for the female population), remain more or less steady for all the districts of Arunachal Pradesh. But the literacy rates of the rural population vary between the districts and also for their sex break-ups. The rural literacy for the males is 15.8 per cent and for the females is 3.0 per cent.

The rural literacy rate is 15.1% for Lohit District as against 6.9% for Subansiri District. These two districts show the highest and the lowest values of literacy for total, male

and female rural population of Arunachal Pradesh. As against 11.6% of the rural male population and 1.8% of the rural female population recorded as literates in Subansiri District, Lohit District shows 22.3% and 6.1% as the rates of male and female literacy.

Siang District comes closest to the Arunachal Pradesh average with respect to the literacy of the rural population whereas Tirap District shows a slightly higher and Kameng District shows a lower trend.

The literacy rates amongst the rural and the urban Scheduled Tribes population are at a lower norm than that of the overall population. The urban Scheduled Tribes literacy is 34.8% for all persons, 46.8% for the males and 19.2% for the females. Unlike the literacy rates of the total population, those of the urban Scheduled Tribes population vary from district to district. For Siang District the rates are 37.1% for all persons, 49.6% for the males and 19.8% for the females; as against 19.4% for all persons, 28.2% for the males and 11.3% for the females of Lohit District. Kameng District comes in between these two districts with 33.0% of literacy for all persons, 41.9% for the males and 22.4% for the females.

For the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh the rural literacy rate is 4.9% for all persons, 8.3% for the males and 1.6% for the females. Lohit District maintains the highest percentage of literacy of the rural population for the Scheduled Tribes population as was the case with the overall population. Lohit District shows the rural Scheduled Tribes Literacy rates of 7.3% for all persons, 11.7% for the males and 2.9% for the females. However, the highest value of male literacy rate for the rural Scheduled Tribes population occurs in Siang District with 11.8% of the rural male population as literates. Subansiri District shows a better literacy rates for the rural Scheduled Tribes population than Kameng

District. The percentage of rural literates to the rural Scheduled Tribes population comes to 3.2% for Subansiri and 3.0% for Kameng. However, for the Scheduled Tribes rural female population the picture presented by Kameng District is better than that of Subansiri District. Kameng District shows the literacy of the rural Scheduled Tribes female population as 1.2 per cent as against 0.7 per cent of Subansiri District. Siang District comes next to Lohit District in literacy of the rural Scheduled Tribes population, Tirap District comes after Siang.

How literacy is growing ?

The growth rate of literacy of Arunachal Pradesh during the decade between the 1961 and 1971 had been 58% for the total population, 46% for the males and 161% for the females. These are fairly high rates of growth of literacy, but any conclusion drawn from them to the effect that Arunachal Pradesh has done very well during the decade in the field of literacy, will perhaps be erroneous as the base figures of 1961 were extremely small and the percentage drawn with these in the denominators are likely to mislead a reader. The overall literacy of Arunachal Pradesh was 7.1% in 1961 which has increased to 11.3%. The male literacy was 12.2% in 1961 which has increased to 17.8% in 1971. The 1961 female literacy rate was 1.4% which increased to 3.7% in 1971.

Amongst the districts of Arunachal Pradesh, Siang District appears to be doing well in the field of literacy. The 1961 literacy rates of this district was 7.2% which has increased to 13.0% in 1971 registering a growth rate of 79%. In growth rate, Siang District is doing better than Lohit and Kameng districts that had a better starting point for literacy in 1961. Lohit District registered a literacy rate of 13.1% in 1961 which increased to 17.4% in 1971, showing that the growth during the decade was about 33%. If the present trend continues, Siang and Lohit districts will

achieve the overall literacy rate of about 23% each during the decade ending in 1981. Kameng District started with 8.7% literacy in 1961 which increased to 9.6% in 1971 showing the growth rate of literacy at about 10 per cent. Subansiri District, on the other hand, though exhibits the lowest literacy rate at present, has registered a growth rate of about 62%, which is above the Arunachal Pradesh growth rate of literacy. But possibly the most surprising facts are presented by Triap District. Although the level of literacy of this district is not very high at present, the district has registered a growth rate of 117% during the decade, and if the present trend continues, this district will possibly achieve the literacy rate of about 24% in 1981, the highest expected literacy rate amongst the districts of Arunachal Pradesh, if the present trend is not disturbed. But, this spectacular growth of Tirap can probably be traced to large scale migration of outsiders into the district; therefore, the present trend of growth of literacy may not perhaps continue.

Another happy indication is that the female literacy has increased at a very fast rate for all the districts and the rate of growth of female literacy may improve during the coming decade.

The growth rate of literacy of the Scheduled Tribes population is higher than the growth rate of literacy of the overall population. As against the decadal growth of 58% of literacy for the overall population, the growth rate of the Scheduled Tribes registered an increase of 107 per cent during the decade 1961—1971. If the present trend continues, the literacy of the overall population will become about 18 per cent in 1981, and the literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes will become about 11 per cent in 1981. The growth rate for the Scheduled Tribes male population was about 89 per cent during the decade, and the same for the female Scheduled Tribes was about 315 per cent. If the present trend of growth

continues for the next decade, the Scheduled Tribes male literacy will reach the mark of about 16 per cent during the 1981 and the Scheduled Tribes female literacy will become about 7 per cent at the same time.

Amongst the districts of Arunachal Pradesh, Kameng District shows the most sluggish growth rate of literacy for the Scheduled Tribes during the decade. The literacy rate of this district for the Scheduled Tribes was 1.98 per cent during 1961, which has become 3.26 per cent during 1971, indicating a growth rate of about 65 per cent. If the growth rate for the next decade is not improved, the literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes of this district will become only about 4 per cent in 1981. The Scheduled Tribes male and female literacy rates of growth for this district had been 51 per cent and 143 per cent respectively. This district clearly shows an area of weakness in the growth rate of Scheduled Tribes literacy.

The growth rate of Scheduled Tribes of Subansiri District, on the other hand, has shown a spectacular increase during the decade. The overall growth rate of Scheduled Tribes literacy was about 267 per cent, for the males it was 239 per cent and for the females 800 per cent. However, it may be recalled that this district possibly had the lowest base of literacy in 1961 and the high growth rates could not bring the literacy rate very high, and in fact, the literacy rate in this district remains the lowest for the Scheduled Tribes, excepting in Kameng District. If the present rate of growth continues, the literacy rate for the Scheduled Tribes of Subansiri District will become about 12 per cent or a little above the expected Arunachal Pradesh rate of literacy in 1981. In 1961, there were 29 Scheduled Tribes literate females in this district who have increased to 327 in 1971. If the present trend of growth of female literacy continues, the number of Scheduled Tribes female literate will become about 2,900 in 1981.

Siang District had comparatively much better base of literacy in 1961 and the district has done well during the decade in this field. The overall growth rate of literacy of the Scheduled Tribes population of Siang District is registered as 109 per cent as against 88 per cent for the males, and 402 per cent for the females. If the present growth rate of literacy is maintained during the next decade, the Scheduled Tribes literacy of this district will become about 16 per cent or the highest amongst the districts of Arunachal Pradesh in 1981.

Lohit District registered the lowest growth rate of the Scheduled Tribes literacy during the past decade. The overall Scheduled Tribes literacy increased by about 37 per cent, the male literacy by 17 per cent and the female literacy by 224 per cent. If the present low rate of literacy continues over the next decade, the literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes of Lohit District will become 10 per cent of the total population, that is, position of literacy of this district will be reduced to the last but one amongst the districts of Arunachal Pradesh.

Tirap District has registered a growth rate of 166 per cent during the last decade for the overall Scheduled Tribes population. The male literacy of the Scheduled Tribes population increased by about 147 per cent and the female literacy increased by about 364 per cent. If the present trend of growth is maintained during the next decade, the literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes of this district will become about 13 per cent in 1981 which will be just above the Arunachal Pradesh rate of literacy expected in 1981.

At what educational levels are the literates ?

The educational levels of 1971 Census for the rural population are the *primary, middle, matriculation or higher secondary, non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to ...degree, technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree*

graduate and above. The educational levels of 1971 Census for the urban population are *primary, middle, matriculation or higher-secondary, non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, graduate degree other than technical degree, post-graduate degree other than technical degree, technical degree or diploma equal to degree, post-graduate degree in engineering and technology, medicine, agriculture, veterinary, diaring and others.*

In Arunachal Pradesh, out of 52,791 literates, 3,445 are *without any educational level*. Out of these persons, 2,994 are males and 451 are females. 32,250 persons or about 61 per cent of the total literates, returned *primary* as their educational level. Out of these, 26,646 were males and 5,604 were females. Those who returned *middle* as their educational level, were 9,459 in number or about 18 per cent of the total literates. Out of these, 8,216 were males and 1,243 were females. 5,906 persons returned their educational levels as *matriculation or higher-secondary*, 5,343 of them were males and only 563 were females. *Graduates and above* were 1,440 in number, out of whom 1,294 were males and 146 were females. The technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree were returned by 214 males and 1 female. The *non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree* was returned as educational level by 69 males and 7 females.

Those who returned themselves as literates *without educational levels*, were fewer in the lower age groups than in the higher age groups for the male population. The highest number of males returning themselves as literates *without educational level*, were 872 in the age group of 35+ followed by 794 in the age group 25-34. The female literates *without educational level* showed the peak value in the age group of 15-19. All age groups contained in 5-34 show a more or less even distribution of female literates *without educational level*. The age group 35+, however, showed a lower value.

Those who returned *primary* as their educational level were most numerous in the age groups 10-14 and 25-34. The age group 10-14 contained 5,418 males and 1,654 females. The age group 25-34 contained 7,104 males and only 733 females, showing thereby that the composition of females at these educational levels has undergone a considerable change within a decade.

In the higher educational levels, the age groups 20-24 and 25-34 predominate. Most of the *graduates* are in the age groups 25-34 and 35+. The *technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders* are confined to the age groups 20-24, 25-34 and 35.

In the urban areas, the persons with *primary* as their educational level are most numerous followed by those who returned *middle* as their educational level and then by those who passed *matriculation or higher-secondary education*. The *graduates and the post-graduates* are proportionately quite many in the urban areas and the proportion of *technical degree or post graduate degree holders* can be said to be fairly high when the total urban population is taken into consideration.

The distribution of Scheduled Tribes literates by educational level has a great significance for Arunachal Pradesh. The total Scheduled Tribes literates of Arunachal Pradesh are only 19,202 in number, out of whom 1,982 are literates *without educational level*. They are about 10 per cent of the total literates. 15,191 or about 79 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes literates returned *primary* as their educational level, whereas 1,713 or about 9 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes literates returned their educational level as *middle*. Those who returned *matriculation or higher-secondary* as their educational levels were only 250 amongst the Scheduled Tribes out of whom 240 were males and only 10 were females. Two male Scheduled Tribes returned their educational levels

as technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree. Graduate and above were 64 in number—61 males and 3 females. Siang District is turning out maximum number of literates at all levels of education. Considering that the higher number of Scheduled Tribes population with superior educational qualifications are contained in this district, it may be said that that this district will forge ahead of the others in the foreseeable future.

CHAPTER VII

THE RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

Why do we collect data on religion?

India is a secular country. Every person has the right to follow any religion and the religious faith of a person has nothing to do with his or her social, political or official position. At the same time the people of India are generally deeply religious by nature and religion occupies an important place in their lives. That is why the Indian censuses continue to collect information regarding religion.

What are the major religions ?

The six major religions of the country are Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity, Buddhism and Jainism. For the country as a whole, the Hindus are the most numerous people, being 453,292,086 in number; the Muslims are 61,417,934; the Christians are 14,223,382; the Sikhs are 10,378,797; Buddhists are 3,812,325; the Jains are 2,604,646; and the 'other' religions are followed by 2,184,556 persons. 36,083 persons did not return a religion.

The religion data of Arunachal Pradesh :

The 1971 Census throws out the data on religion of Arunachal Pradesh for the first time. During 1961 Census the bulk of the population were covered by an abbreviated schedule that contained no question on religion. During 1971 Census, the question on religion was asked to each one of the persons enumerated and the reply, as returned by every person, was recorded in the Individual Slip. The enu-

merators were specially instructed not to enter into any argument with the respondent regarding the religion returned by him or her. As a result of this approach, some very interesting results have come out with regard to the religious faith of the people of Arunachal Pradesh.

Major religions :

Out of the total of 467,511 persons enumerated in Arunachal Pradesh during 1971 Census, 170,052 or about 36.4 per cent returned their religions as Buddhism or Christianity or Hinduism or Islam or Jainism or Sikhism. These religions will be referred to as *major religions* henceforth.

Hinduism accounts for the largest number of persons returning a *major religion*. 102,832 persons, or about 22.0 per cent of the total population, had returned Hinduism as their religion. Of these, 29,446 persons belong to the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. The Noctes are the largest group of persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh returning Hinduism as their religion. 9,197 persons belonging to the Nocte tribe returned their religion as Hinduism. The Nishang or Nissi or Bangni or Dafla or Yanoo Bangni who can be grouped together in consideration of their ethnological identity, are the next large group of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh that had returned Hinduism as their religion. 7,362 of these tribes had returned their religion as Hinduism. The Nishang group of tribe is followed by the Mishmi group of tribes comprising of Digaru/Taroan Mishmi, Idu/Chulikata Mishmi, Kaman/Miju Mishmi and Mishmi, with 3,653 persons returning their religion as Hinduism. Mishing/Miri (3,102 Hindus), Deori (2,132 Hindus), Mikir (1,298 Hindus) and the Tangsas are the tribes that had returned more than 1,000 persons as Hindus.

The percentage of the Hindus to the total population of country comes to about 83%. The only States and Union

Territories returning a lower percentage of Hindus to the total population than Arunachal Pradesh, are Meghalaya (18.5%), Nagaland (11.4%) and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (4.9%).

Next to the Hindus come the Buddhists in numerical strength. They are 61,400 in number comprising of about 13.13% of the total population of Arunachal Pradesh which incidentally is the highest incidence of the Buddhists in any State or Union Territory of the country. In absolute number also Arunachal Pradesh comes only next to Maharashtra (3,264,223 Buddhists) and West Bengal (121,504 Buddhists).

Of the 61,400 Buddhists of Arunachal Pradesh, 41,430 or 67.5% belong to the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. The Monpa group of tribes comprising of Monpa, But Monpa, Dirang Monpa, Lish Monpa, Panchen Monpa and Tawang Monpa tribes account for 28,209 Buddhists. The Monpa group of tribes is followed by the Khamptis with 3,899 Buddhists and then by the Mombas (2,486 Buddhists). The Singphos (1,389 Buddhists) and the Sherdukpen (1,284 Buddhists) are the tribes that had returned more than 1,000 persons following the Buddhistic religion. Kaman/Miju-Mishmi (805 Buddhists) and Khowa (657 Buddhists) are the other tribes returning more than 500 persons as Buddhists. It may be generally stated that the Khamptis, the Singphos and possibly the Mishmis belong to the Hinayana sect of Buddhism whereas the others belong to the Mahayana sect.

The Christians are 3,684 or about 0.79% of the total population, Sikhs are 1,255 or about 0.27% of the total population and the Muslims are 842 or about 0.18% of the total population of Arunachal Pradesh.

The distribution of the *major religions* is not at all uniform in the districts of Arunachal Pradesh. As for example, the Buddhists are about 38% in Kameng District but they

are less than 1% in Subansiri District, only 3% in Siang District, 16% in Tirap District and about 13% in Lohit District. The Hindus are about 50% of the population of Lohit District, 26% of the population of Tirap District, about 20% of Kameng District, but only 13% of the populations of Subansiri District and Siang District.

Other religions and persuasions :

As many as 296,674 or 63.5% of the people of Arunachal Pradesh had returned *other religions and persuasions* as their religions faith. This statement may perhaps mislead you. 296,674 persons actually returned as their faiths the religions that were not *major religions*. They did not say that their faiths were *other religions and persuasions*. This classification was done later in the Census Office. It is interesting to note that with the exception of 20 persons, all these persons belonged to the Scheduled tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. However, quite a number of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh also returned *major religions* as their faiths.

The *other religions and persuasions* are 51 in number* and most of these are synonymous with the names of the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, although some interesting names like Abutani, Bhismak, Donipolo and Devadharma, have also come out. In explaining these rather unfamiliar terms, it may be stated that 'Abutani' and 'Donipolo' truly represent the sentiment and the faith of the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh and indicate the direction in which the aspiration of the people of Arunachal Pradesh is probably progressing.

At a first glance, the faiths of the people of Arunachal Pradesh appears to be an aggregate of customary rituals and myths. But on a closer examination their depth and the strength reveal themselves. The faith of the people of

*For the names and followers please see Appendix III

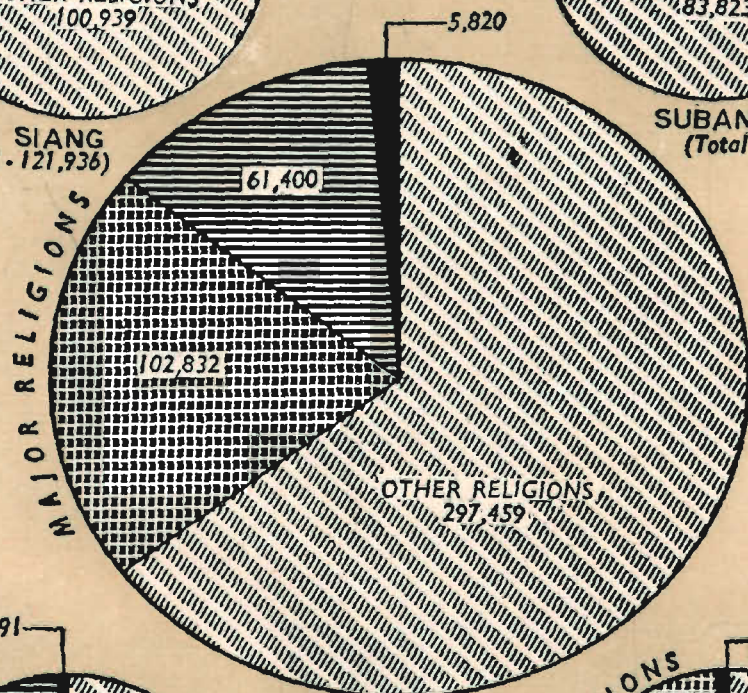
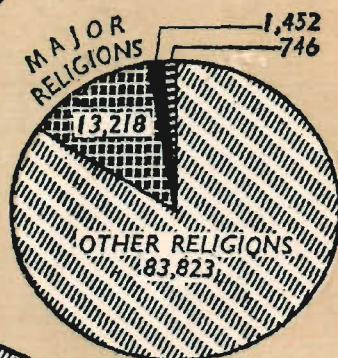
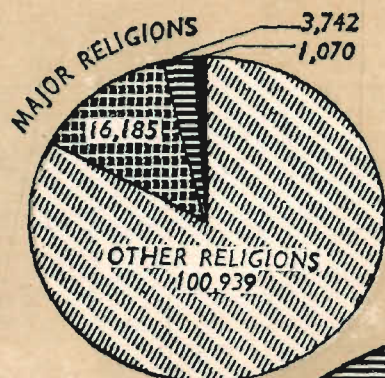
Arunachal Pradesh concede the existence of a benevolent God to be called 'Abutani' or 'Donipolo' or by dozen other names, who is unique, omni-present and omniscient, and the literal meanings of these terms (Abutani—the first created, Donipolo—the Sun and the Moon), do not convey their actual spiritual connotation, a fact that is so very often missed by the students of the tribal faiths of Arunachal Pradesh. God is not to be propitiated by sacrifice and other customary rituals but He is to be remembered and prayed for at any place and at any time. All customary rituals are to be directed towards propitiation of God. This conception of God is comparable with any *major religion* in existence.

Under this unique, benevolent, omnipresent and omniscient God, there are multitudes of supernatural beings, some of whom are benevolent and the others are malevolent. These supernatural beings are propitiated by customary rituals that include sacrifice of animals in different forms. In this regard the faith of the Arunachal Pradesh tribes are similar to the Hindu faith and that is why large number of them have returned their faith as Hinduism.

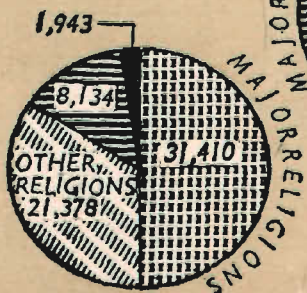
The religious identity of the people of Arunachal Pradesh may be said to be in a fluid condition. It is interesting that 785 persons (Males—380, Females—405) did not return names of their faith. 530 of these (Males—258, Females—272) belonged to Gelling Circle of Siang District who returned their religion as *Ato Ayadung* literally meaning 'I myself am good' which was treated as 'no return' against the question on religion. Abutani was the religion of 296,674 persons; Nishang/Nissi/Bangni/Dafla was returned as religion by 78,321 persons; Adi Gallong/Adi Galo/Gallong/Galo was the religion of 52,460 persons; Donipolo was the religion of 36,949 persons; Wancho was the religion of 28,585 persons; Nocte was the religion of 15,980 persons; Tagin was the religion of 13,547 persons; Apatani was the

religion of 12,753 persons; Tangsa was the religion of 8,671 persons; and Idu Mishmi/Idu was the religion of 7,813 persons. The other religions were followed by less than 5,000 persons each.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH RELIGIONS



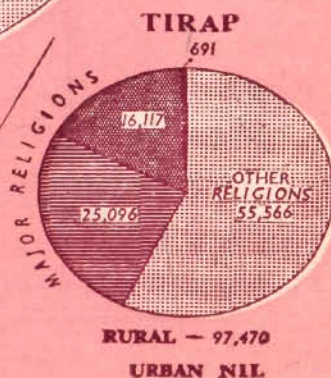
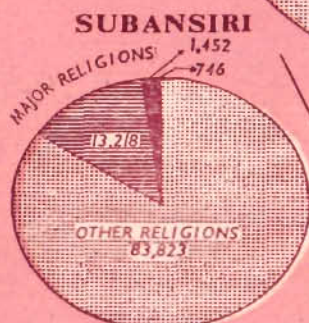
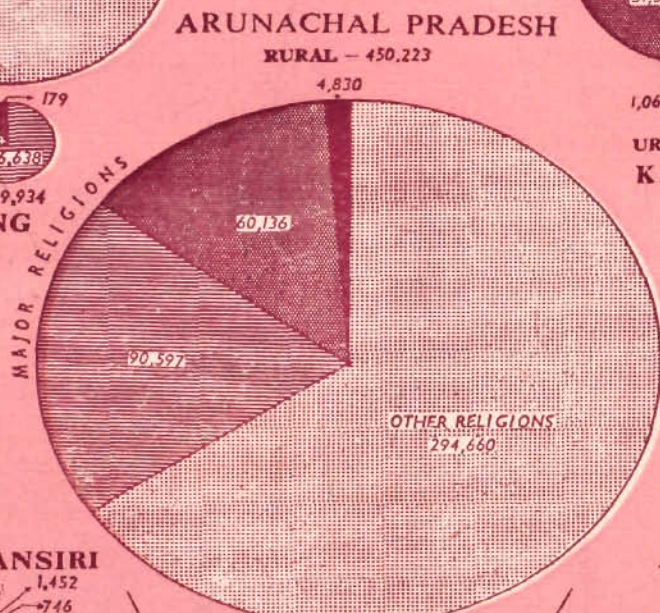
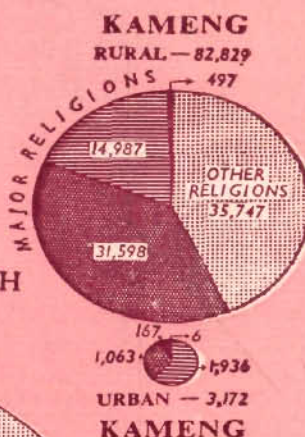
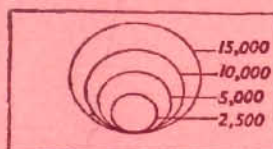
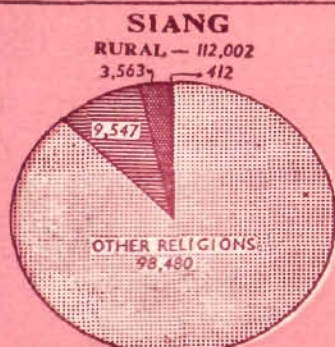
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
(Total - 467,511)



Other religions & pursuits.....
Hindus.....

Buddhists.....
Other major religions.....

ARUNACHAL PRADESH RELIGIONS — RURAL / URBAN



Hindus
Buddhists

Other major religions
Other religions & persuasions

CHAPTER VIII

OUR MAIN ACTIVITY

Economic activity :

Most of us do something. Cultivators produce crop, blacksmiths produce iron implements, clerks work in offices, doctors attend to patients, most mothers cook, students study, small children play and so on. The people who work in field or in places like workshop, office and shop, earn by sale of produce, or earn wage or salary, or earn profit. Doctors, legal practitioners, priests and other similar professional workers earn fees. On the other hand, the persons like housewives, students, small children do not earn anything although the housewife may work so hard during the day that she may be completely fatigued in the evening and the student may work even longer hours reading and writing day and night. Earning can provide a basis for classifying the economic activities of the people. According to this concept, all the people can be divided into two categories—those who earn and those who do not earn an income.

But all earners do not have to work. The pensioners get an income for the past services rendered. The rentiers get an income from their property. The beggars earn something by begging. These persons, who get an income without working, can not be said to be economically active. They neither produce goods nor service like the economically active persons. Thus, another way to analyse the population is to fit every person into one of the two categories : those who are economically active and those who are not. Those who work to earn an income, are the economically active persons and the remaining part of the population is economically inactive.

One must clearly understand what is meant by an economic activity. One example will be cited to explain the point. Youths may play a game in the field for pleasure. This is not an economic activity. But if they are guided by a coach who gets paid for coaching the youths to play, then playing becomes economic activity for the coach. "My work begins when others play", says the Drill-master. If the youths play as professional players and get paid for the game, then they are also economically active while playing. The housewife cooks, rears the children and does all other household chores. She is not economically active. But if she engages a cook, a nurse to look after the children and a servant to clean the house and wash the utensils, then, for doing the same work the housewife would have done, the cook, the nurse and the servant will be considered economically active. When father teaches his own son, he is not economically active. But when he engages a private tutor to teach his son, the private tutor becomes economically active. The service of economically active person is called 'labour'. Marshal, one of the great economists, has defined labour as 'any exertion of mind or body undergone partly or wholly with a view to earning some good other than pleasure derived directly from the work'.

The above definition is very wide. It covers the part-time activity performed for reward as 'labour'. Take the example of the student who has taken up a paid position for tutoring at home a pupil of lower class after attending his classes. The main activity of this student is 'study' which is not an economically active work. The secondary work this student performs is 'teaching' for material reward, which is an economically active work. Is he a worker? This is an important question and answer to it can be both 'yes' and 'no' depending upon how a labour force analyst will like to argue his point. How controversial is this point is revealed by 1961 and 1971 censuses. According to the definition of *worker* adopted in 1961 Census, such a student was a *worker* because he participated in economic activity though for a

small period of time. But according to 1971 Census, the student is a *non-worker* by *main activity* even though he is economically active by the *secondary work*.

Why such difficulties ? The answer is simple. Census classifies a *person* as *worker* or *non-worker* and does not estimate the *labour content* of or the *quantum of intensity of or the productivity of labour* in different branches of the economic activities. Census taking is essentially a part and parcel of the *study of demography* or the science of population. It started by counting the people and then gradually expanded its scope by including other questions relating to persons enumerated, including their economic activities. The primary objective of census is to *enumerate* the man and then *assign* to him other qualities and not the other way round. *Census gives the economic interpretation of a demographic phenomenon and not the demographic particulars of an economic phenomenon.* This is a subtle difference that exists between the demographic study that census presents and the *labour force* study the economists desire to have, and census constantly endeavours to present the demographic data as close to the standard the economist would like to set at a particular point of time. This endeavour has resulted in changing of the census definitions of economically active population from census to census. In summary it may be said that census gives estimate of the *working population* and not of the *labour*. The emphasis is, however, always to reduce the gap between these two concepts by introducing various refinements in definitions.

Workers and non-workers of 1971 Census :

1971 Census, defines a person as 'worker' *whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by the person's physical or mental activity. 'Work' involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. A person who is primarily engaged in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's*

own household duties or a child who is primarily a student attending an institution, are not treated as workers by main activity even if such a person helps in the economic activity of the family to an extent but not as a full time worker. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school etc. the person is basically treated as a worker.

Thus, 1971 Census divides all the persons into two categories : those who are workers by main activity and those who are not. The later category of people are called the 'non-workers'. The non-workers include the *unemployed persons* who are seeking work and the persons who perform a 'secondary work' but not as the persons' 'main activity'. The workers by main activity as well as by secondary work and the unemployed persons seeking work constitute the *labour force*. The unemployed persons who are not seeking work or are just waiting for the jobs to knock at their doors, are not supposed to be available for work and are treated as *dependents* and excluded from the *labour force*. 1971 Census does not provide a direct estimate of the *labour force* because the number of unemployed persons seeking work can be estimated from amongst the non-workers by an indirect method only and that too rather inefficiently. 1971 Census did not make an attempt to directly estimate the number of unemployed persons because such an estimation required specialised field work which could not be entrusted to the census enumerators who were drawn from all walks of life. Incidentally, the *dependency ratio*, which was discussed earlier, differs considerably from the concept of labour force. It can be easily seen why.

Reference period :

Another tricky aspect regarding study of economic activity of the people is what has come to be known as the *reference period*. Activity of a person does not remain stationary. So, an inquiry regarding the activity of the people must relate to a fixed period of time or to a *reference period*. For 1971 Census, the *reference period* was *one week* prior to the date of enumeration in case of *regular work* in trade, profession, service or business. If a person participated in any such regular work *on any one day* during the reference period and returned that participation as the person's main activity, then the person was categorised as a worker. A person who normally worked but had been absent from work during the reference period on account of any illness, travel, holiday, temporary breakdown, strike or any of other exigencies like these, was treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages were considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who has merely been offered work but had not actually joined it, was not treated as engaged in work. There are *certain types of work which are not carried out throughout the year*, e.g., cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation, some types of household industry etc. A person's main activity was ascertained with respect to such work in the *last one year* even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person is cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year.

Comparison of 1961 and 1971 Censuses :

It has already been shown that the very concept of defining a *worker* differed between 1961 and 1971 censuses. The definitions further differed in the details of defining a *reference period*. As has already been said, the *reference period* for workers engaged in regular work was 7 days for 1971 Census. This period was 15 days for 1961 Census. According to 1961 Census definition, the seasonal workers were required to have some regular work of more than one hour throughout the greater part of the season. But in 1971 Census, a mere statement that a person was engaged in seasonal work was enough to treat him as a worker. On the other hand 1961 Census was more liberal while fixing the *reference period* for agricultural labourers. In 1961 Census, the current or the last cultivating season was the *reference period* for the agricultural labourers, whereas the same for 1971 Census was strictly last one year.

With all these differences, are the results of 1961 Census and 1971 Census comparable with regard to the economic activity of the people ? No. Is it justified that subsequent censuses should throw out data that are not comparable? Yes. The intercensal period of 10 years is a fairly long period in the economic life of the country and the concepts of work, worker and other connected terms cannot remain stationary but have to change to be able to reflect the current trends and the need of the community. The census data need be read more with an understanding of the background of the prevailing social and economic conditions than merely as an extension of the data collected in the past censuses.

Categorisation of 1971 Census *worker* and *non-worker* :

The *workers* of 1971 Census were categorised into nine groups. These are :

Category	Description
I	Cultivator.
II	Agricultural labourers.
III	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and other Activities.
IV	Mining and Quarrying.
IV	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing, and Repairs at :
	(a) Household Industry, and
	(b) Other than Household Industry.
VI	Construction.
VII	Trade and Commerce.
VIII	Transport, Storage and Communications.
IX	Other Services.

The non-workers of 1971 Census were divided into seven categories. These are :

Symbol	Description
H	Household duties.
ST	Students.
R	Retired persons or rentier.
D	Dependent.
B	Beggar.
I	Institution.
O	Other non-workers.

The last category of the *non-workers*, namely, the *Other non-workers* include the *unemployed persons but not all of them*.

Work participation rate :

The number of workers expressed as percentage to the total population is called the *work participation rate* of the total population. The number of male workers expressed as percentage to the total male population is called the work participation rate for the males. Similarly, work participation rate for the females or of any other part of the population such as of a State or a district, can be defined. The work participation rate for Arunachal Pradesh, as revealed by 1971 Census, is 58 per cent, or in other words, out of every 100 persons enumerated in Arunachal Pradesh during 1971 Census, 58 persons were enumerated as workers. The male workers of Arunachal Pradesh were 63 per cent of the total male population and the female workers were 51 out of every 100 females enumerated in Arunachal Pradesh.

These are very high work participation rates. Compare these rates with 33 per cent work participation rate of the country, 53 per cent for the males and 12 per cent for the females. For Hariyana, the work participation rate for the overall population is 26 per cent, for the male population 47 per cent and for the female population 24 per cent. Assam presents work participation rate of 28 per cent, 49 per cent for the males and 5 per cent for the females. On the other hand, the work participation rate for Nagaland is 51 per cent, 56 per cent for the males and 45 per cent for the females.

The figures for work participation rates calculated from the information thrown out by 1971 Census, are the firsts of their kind for Arunachal Pradesh. 1961 Census did not provide for this information in the abbreviated household schedule then canvassed. 1971 Census has brought this information out of the hills of Arunachal Pradesh for the first time.

Workers classified :

Amongst the workers of Arunachal Pradesh, 78 per cent are *cultivators*; 67 per cent of the male workers and 95 per cent of the female workers are cultivators. *Cultivator is defined as a person who is engaged in ploughing, sowing and harvesting for production of cereals, millets, pulses, raw jute, cotton and other fibre crop, sugar-cane, groundnut, tapioca and other crop, by one's own effort and application, which includes supervision and direction, in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from government or as a tenant of land held from government or as a tenant of land held from private persons of institutions for payment of money, kind or share. Cultivation does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping of orchards or groves or working of plantations.* Those workers who are engaged in agricultural pursuits as *cultivator, agricultural labourer and keeper of livestock, orchard, plantation etc.* are 80 per cent of the total workers of Arunachal Pradesh. 69 per cent of the male workers and 97 per cent of the female workers, are engaged in agricultural pursuits. For the rural workers, the dependence on the agricultural pursuits is as high as 83 per cent.

Compare these rates with the country as a whole. 43 per cent of the workers of the country are cultivators and 72 per cent of the workers are engaged in the agricultural pursuits. The high incidence of work participation rates and the high percentage of workers working as cultivators in Arunachal Pradesh, are comparable only with other hilly terrains of the country like Nagaland and Himachal Pradesh where 79 per cent and 78 per cent of the workers are engaged in agricultural pursuits respectively. (Nagaland : cultivators—78 per cent, Himachal Pradesh : cultivators—71 per cent). The main reason for this lies in the fact that, agriculture, the main sector of economic activity of the people is more labour intensive in the hills than in the plains. Even such primitive devices like using of bullock drawn plough for cultivation, are yet to be introduced in the hills.

The hill people still largely follow the neolithic patterns of agriculture. As for example, in Arunachal Pradesh, the agriculture is largely confined to the practice of *Jhum* or shifting cultivation which involves strenuous preparation of land, done mainly by the men-folk, by cutting a selected patch of jungle after a number of years or *Jhum cycle*, burning of the cut jungle; dragging of the unburnt logs to the sides of the resultant jungle clearing and building of a strong protective fence around against the wild and semi-wild herbivorous animals; and such cultural operations, performed mainly by the women-folk, like spreading of the ashes all over and dribbling of seeds, carried in a waist basket, into small holes made by poking a strong stick into the earth; and thereafter, weeding by men, women and children, together or turn by turn, weeding again and again; keeping watch over the ripening crop, mainly by the children during the day and anxiously by the adults at night; and at last, cutting and bringing harvest home, utilising all available hands, over the tortuous terrain. *Jhum Kheti* literally means 'collective farming', and collective farming it is at the level of the village or clan at first and at the level of the family later. But mind you, *Jhum Kheti* is a 'labour saving device', though it is a 'labour intensive' process. By *Jhum Kheti* the people use the most abundant and the cheapest factor of production—the hill-land—as extensively as possible by minimum application of the scarce factor of production—the hill labour—though the participation of the hill-labour is very intensive because the 'quantity' of the available hill-labour is small and very scarce.

In such a society, customs usually uncommon in the thickly populated plains areas prevail and flourish. In Arunachal Pradesh, the women are economic assets who bear equal responsibility for producing food. That is the reason why her participation in the labour force is so complete; and she carries a bride price. The children, or even the very old people have their pre-set responsibility with regards to *Jhum* cultivation. It is *Jhum* cultivation that locks up the

children of school going age to the land. It is *Jhum* cultivation that forces some old men and women, sometimes even blinded by age, to toil in the field under a scorching sun or under a pouring rain. Out of 269,542 workers of Arunachal Pradesh by main activity, 211,160 are cultivators. 16,945 cultivators are less than 14 years by age and 11,180 are more than 60 years old. These figures support how intensely *Jhum* cultivation demands labour participation irrespective of age, and how futile it is to interpret the economic situation of Arunachal Pradesh by a *Dependency Ratio*.

Next to agriculture, the *service* is the popular sector for the workers. This is the domain of the male workers. About 18 per cent of the total workers belong to this category. About 30 per cent of the male workers and only 3 per cent of the female workers returned *services* as their main activity.

The remaining categories of workers are returned by only about 1 per cent of the workers. This illustrates the primitive nature of the economy of Arunachal Pradesh.

Rural/urban workers :

The rural sector exhibits the same characteristics as of the overall situation. Here, the *cultivators* are 81 per cent of the rural workers—male cultivators are 70 per cent and the female cultivators are 95 per cent of the rural male and rural female population respectively. About 16 per cent of the rural workers, 27 per cent of the rural male workers and 2 per cent of the rural female workers are engaged in *services*. On the other hand the urban *cultivators* are only 5.5 per cent of the urban workers, but the urban workers engaged in *services* are 81 per cent of the total urban workers. *Trade and Commerce* engages about 8 per cent of the urban workers. About 2 per cent of the urban workers are engaged in *Household Industry*. The sex distribution of the urban workers by the broad industrial categories are

entirely different. The urban female cultivators are 43 per cent as against 3 per cent of the males. On the other hand the urban female workers engaged in services is 45 per cent as against 84 per cent of the males. About 2.3 per cent of the urban female workers are engaged in *Household Industries* and 3.3 per cent are in *non-Household Industries*, against 1.6 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively for the males. Clearly, the urban manfolk *serve*, whereas the urban females largely *augment* the family income by doing cultivation and working on loom and other such *Household* and *non-Household Industries*.

District characteristics of workers :

The work participation rates for the districts of Arunachal Pradesh are 62 per cent for Kameng, 61 per cent for Subansiri, 56 per cent for Siang and 54 per cent for Lohit and Tirap districts. The work participation rates for the male population are 69 per cent for Kameng, 63 per cent for Subansiri, 61 per cent for Siang, 64 per cent for Lohit and 60 per cent for Tirap. These rates for the female population are 53 per cent for Kameng, 60 per cent for Subansiri, 51 per cent for Siang, 41 per cent for Lohit and 48 per cent for Tirap. The comparatively low work participation rates for the female population of Lohit and Tirap are due to the rather differently composed population contents of these two districts. Lohit District and Tirap District had been subjected to heavy migrational influences. Apparently, the female-folks of these migrants do not participate in economic activity to the extent the female population of the indigenous people do. 67 per cent of the workers of Kameng district, 88 per cent of Subansiri, 81 per cent of Siang, 66 per cent of Lohit and 84 per cent of Tirap districts, are *cultivators*. The incidence of agricultural labourers amongst the workers is the highest in Kameng District, being 4.5 per cent. The same in Lohit District is 3.9 per cent, but as low as 0.7 per cent in Subansiri and Tirap. The agricultural labourers are 1.1 per cent of the total workers of

Siang District. The workers engaged in *services* are 27 per cent of the total workers of Kameng, 11 per cent of the workers of Subansiri, 17 per cent of Siang, 28 per cent of Lohit and 15 per cent of the workers of Tirap District.

Age structure of the workers :

In Arunachal Pradesh the workers who are less than 15 years of age and more than 60 years old are 11 per cent of the total workers—the younger workers are 7 per cent and the old workers are 4 per cent of the total workers. The workers who are 15 to 19 years old are 9 per cent and those who are 20 to 24 years old are 13 per cent of the total workers. About 54 per cent of the workers are 20 to 39 years old. Those workers who are 40 to 49 years by age, are also quite numerous, being 17 per cent, and those who are 50 to 59 years are 8 per cent of the total workers. The highest number of workers are in the age group 30 to 39 years. About one fourth of the total workers belong to this age group and situation remains invariable both for male and female workers so far this age group is concerned. But for the other age group the sex differentials are observed. The male workers who are less than 20 years by age are 13 per cent of the total male workers, but the same for the females of the same age group are 20 per cent of the total female workers. On the other hand the male workers are 31 per cent of the total male workers in the age group 20 to 29 years whereas the same for the female workers is 27 per cent for the same age group. The male workers more than 39 years by age are 31 per cent whereas the female workers in the same age group are 28 per cent.

In the age group 30 to 49 years, 94 out of every 100 persons returning the age group are workers. The work participation rate of the males for this age group is as high as 99 per cent. The work participation rate for the females in the age group 25 to 29 is 82 per cent, and 87 per cent for the age 30 to 49 years, as against 99 per cent for the

males in these age groups. The work participation rates for the males are higher than females for all ages excepting the age group 0—14, where the female work participation rate is 11 per cent as against 9 per cent of the male population.

Non-workers :

The non-workers of Arunachal Pradesh are 197,969 in number : 92,608 males and 105,361 females. That is, 42 per cent of the total population, 37 per cent of the male population and 49 per cent of the female population of Arunachal Pradesh are non-workers. Compare these with 67 per cent of the population of the country reporting as non-workers and with 47 per cent of the male population and 88 per cent of the female population of the country reporting as such. The reasons for a such higher proportion of the population of Arunachal Pradesh of being enumerated as workers, have already been explained.

The *dependents* and the *infants* constitute about 77 per cent of the non-workers of Arunachal Pradesh. The non-workers engaged in *household duties* constitute 13 per cent of the non-workers. The *students* are 10 per cent of the non-workers. The incidence of other types of non-workers is negligible.

The percentage of female *dependents and infants* is 73 per cent of the female non-workers whereas the same for the male non-workers is 81 per cent. The *students* constitutes 6 per cent of the female non-workers whereas for the males the *students* are 14 per cent of the male non-workers. As is to be expected, the female non-workers engaged in *household duties*, are higher in proportion than that of the male non-workers. 21 per cent of the female non-workers do the *household work* whereas only 5 per cent of the male non-workers are engaged as such.

About 81 per cent of the non-workers fall in the age group 0 to 14. Excepting the *inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions*, all other categories of non-workers contain a high percentage of non-workers in this age group. For *dependents and infants* this age group contains 90 per cent of the non-workers, for *students* this age group constitutes 79 per cent of the *student* non-workers and for those engaged in *household duties* this age group contains 34 per cent of the persons reporting housework as main activity.

The non-workers in the age group 15 to 19 years are only 4 per cent of the total non-workers. However, 16 per cent of the *student* non-workers fall in this age group. Only 1 per cent of the *dependents and infants* fall in this age group. About one third of the non-workers engaged in *household duties* fall in the age group 20 to 39 years. The other non-workers are very few in this age bracket excepting the *inmates of institutions*. 86 per cent of the *rentiers, retired persons* etc. are more than 60 years old. About 60 per cent of the *beggars* etc. also fall in this age group.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

Out of 339 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes of Arunachal Pradesh, 100 are workers—98 males and 2 females. 239 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes are non-workers—80 males and 159 females. 17 per cent of the Scheduled Caste workers are cultivators, 30 per cent are agricultural labourers and 53 per cent are engaged in 'other services'.

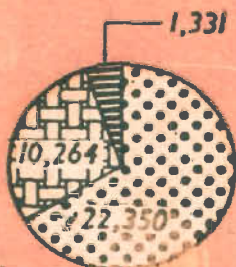
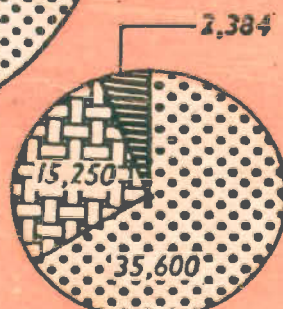
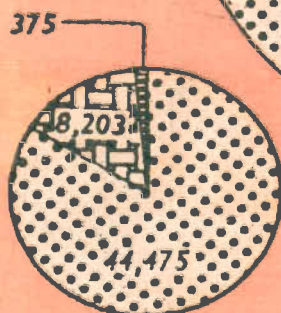
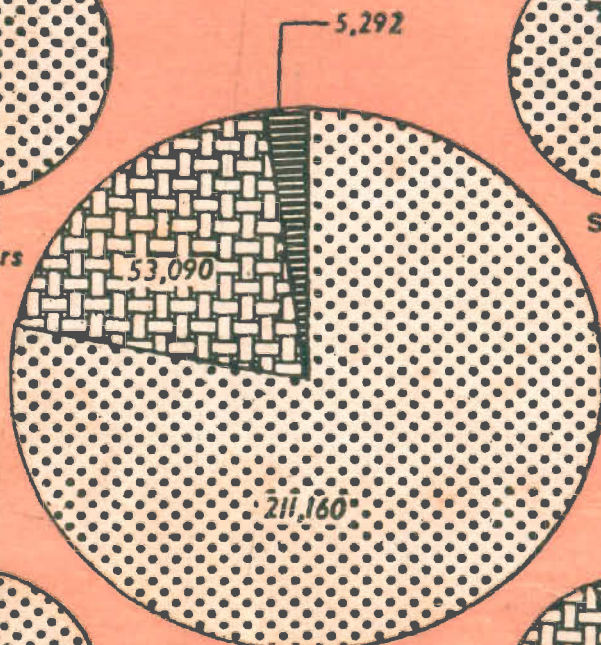
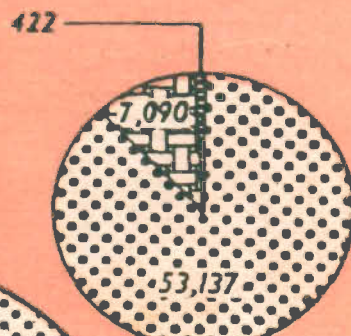
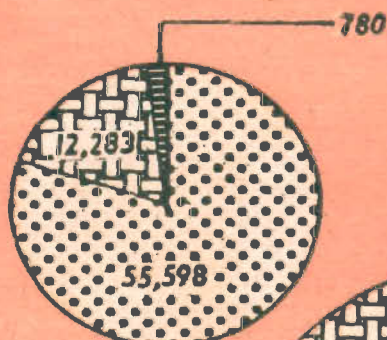
The Scheduled Tribes workers are 210,611 in number. The work participation rate for the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh works out as 57 per cent : 58 per cent for the males and 56 per cent for the females. These rates remain same for the rural Scheduled Tribes population. But for the urban Scheduled Tribes population, the rates are 32 per cent for total, 38 per cent for male and 23 per cent

for the female Scheduled Tribes population. In the urban areas the Scheduled Tribes population have adopted a new norm of working.

The work participation rates for the Scheduled Tribes female population is higher than that of the overall female population.

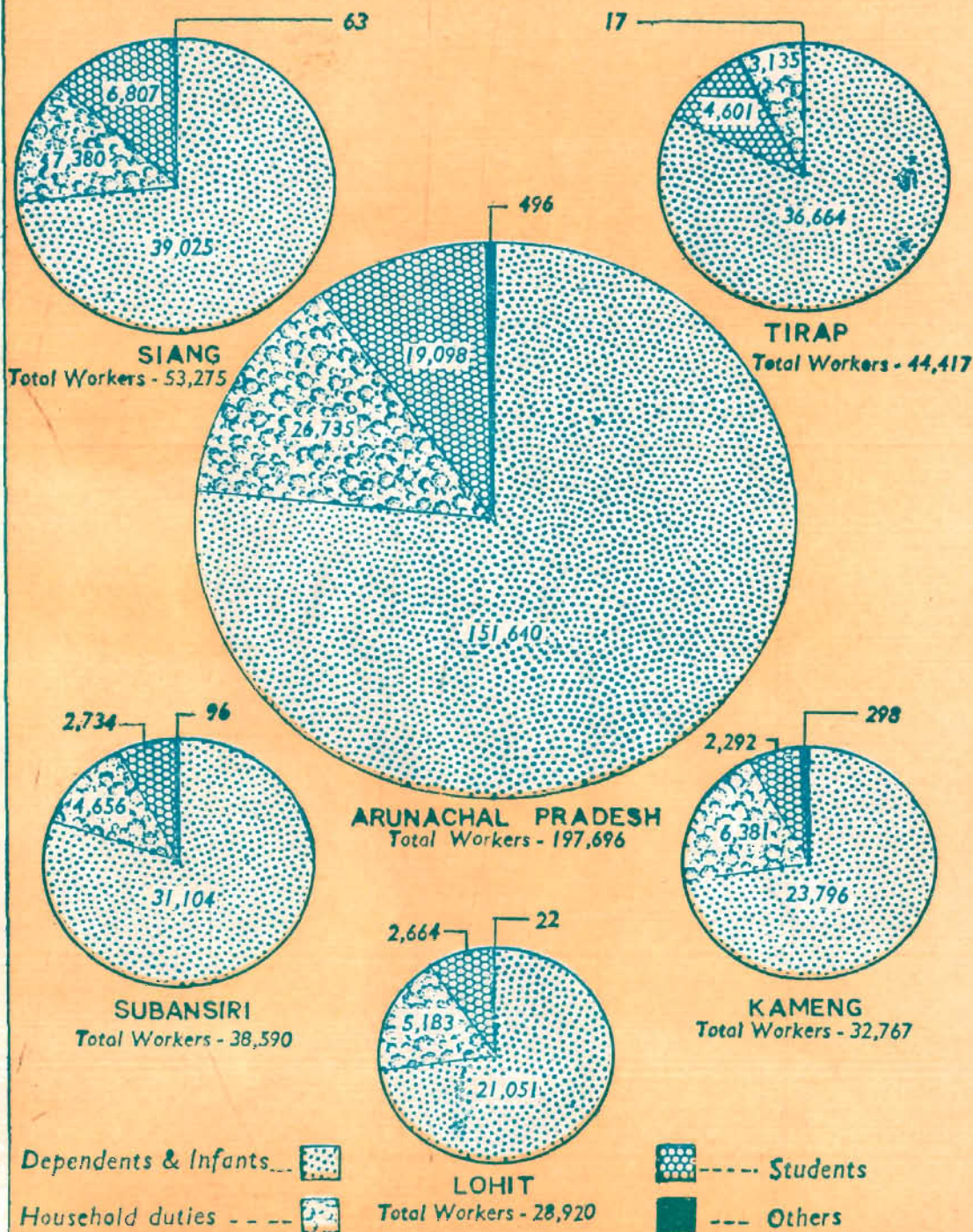
About 95 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes workers are *cultivators*. 3 per cent of the workers are engaged in *other services* and about 1.5 per cent are *agricultural labourers*. 92 per cent of the male Scheduled Tribes workers and 98 per cent of female Scheduled Tribes workers are *cultivators*. On the other hand, the male workers engaged in *other services* are about 6 per cent whereas the same for the females is only 0.4 per cent. This pattern of distribution of Scheduled Tribes workers by category, is also maintained by the rural Scheduled Tribes population. But for the urban Scheduled Tribes population the pattern is different. Only 32 per cent of the urban Scheduled Tribes population are *cultivators*. For the males, the urban *cultivators* are only 18 per cent as against 62 per cent of the females. About 3 per cent of the urban Scheduled Tribes workers are *agricultural labourers*, 3 per cent are in *Household or non-Household Industries* and 3 per cent are in *trade and commerce*. As against these, 58 per cent of the urban Scheduled Tribes workers (73 per cent males and 25 per cent females) are engaged in *other services*.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH WORKERS BY MAIN CATEGORIES



Cultivators 
 Others 
 Agricultural labourers 

ARUNACHAL PRADESH NON-WORKERS BY MAIN ACTIVITY



WORK PARTICIPATION RATES

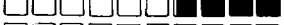
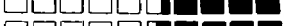
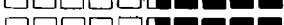
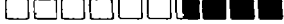
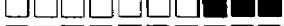
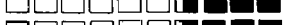
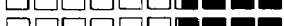
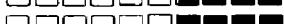
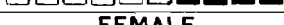
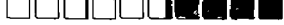
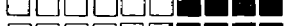
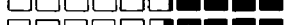
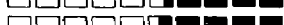
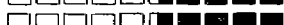
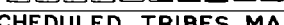
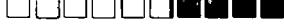
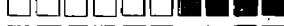
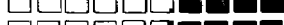
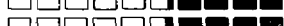
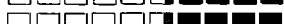
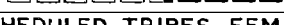
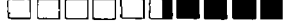
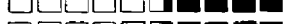
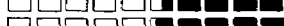
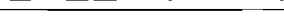
□ STANDS FOR 10 PERCENT WORK PARTICIPATION

India / State / Union Territory	WORK PARTICIPATION RATE	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	57.65%
INDIA	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	32.91%
<i>States</i>		
NAGALAND	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	50.75%
MEGHALAYA	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	44.17%
ANDHRA PRADESH	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	41.39%
HIMACHAL PRADESH	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	36.95%
MADHYA PRADESH	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	36.72%
MAHARASHTRA	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	36.48%
TAMIL NADU	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	35.78%
MYSORE	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	34.74%
MANIPUR	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	34.57%
GUJARAT	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	31.45%
RAJASTHAN	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	31.24%
ORISSA	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	31.22%
BIHAR	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	31.03%
UTTAR PRADESH	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	30.94%
JAMMU & KASHMIR	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	29.76%
KERALA	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	29.12%
PUNJAB	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	28.87%
ASSAM*	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	28.35%
WEST BENGAL	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	27.91%
TRIPURA	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	27.79%
HARYANA	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	26.44%
<i>Union Territories</i>		
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	57.65%
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	47.17%
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	39.55%
CHANDIGARH	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	33.29%
GOA, DAMAN & DIU	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	31.67%
DELHI	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	30.21%
PONDICHERRY	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	29.90%
LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	26.15%

* Includes Mizo District which now forms the Union Territory of Mizoram

ARUNACHAL PRADESH WORK PARTICIPATION RATES

☐ STANDS FOR 10 PERCENT WORK PARTICIPATION

<i>Arunachal Pradesh / Districts</i>	WORK PARTICIPATION RATE	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		57.65%
KAMENG		61.90%
SUBANSIRI		61.11%
SIANG		56.30%
TIRAP		54.43%
LOHIT		53.99%
MALE		
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		63.14%
KAMENG		69.15%
LOHIT		64.08%
SUBANSIRI		62.58%
SIANG		61.26%
TIRAP		59.87%
FEMALE		
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		51.28%
SUBANSIRI		59.54%
KAMENG		52.89%
SIANG		50.67%
TIRAP		48.26%
LOHIT		40.95%
SCHEDULED TRIBES		
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		57.01%
SUBANSIRI		60.64%
KAMENG		58.48%
TIRAP		56.33%
SIANG		54.60%
LOHIT		53.61%
SCHEDULED TRIBES MALE		
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		58.01%
KAMENG		61.31%
SUBANSIRI		59.77%
LOHIT		57.54%
TIRAP		56.25%
SIANG		56.13%
SCHEDULED TRIBES FEMALE		
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		55.89%
SUBANSIRI		61.50%
TIRAP		56.41%
KAMENG		55.59%
SIANG		53.10%
LOHIT		49.76%

CHAPTER IX

SUMMING UP

Background :

The region now covered under the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh was a part of the erstwhile Province of Assam prior to 1914. In 1914, the region was separated from the districts of Assam and called North East Frontier Tracts. In 1919, the North East Frontier Tracts comprised of Balipara Frontier Tract, Sadiya Frontier Tract and Lakhimpur Frontier Tract. In 1921 Census Reports, the part data relating to the Balipara Frontier Tract, Sadiya Frontier Tract and Lakhimpur Frontier Tract were published. But the census coverage of the North East Frontier Tracts was incomplete due to various difficulties. In 1954, the North East Frontier Tracts was renamed as North East Frontier Agency. 1961 Census gives the comprehensive census data relating to North East Frontier Agency. Due to administrative difficulties, the all India census schedules were not canvassed in North East Frontier Agency during 1961 Census. Moreover, the period of census taking was extended over a much longer period than the 20 days' limit followed in most other parts of the country.

1971 Census covered the entire length and breadth of Arunachal Pradesh with all India schedules of enquiry and the census information collected from Arunachal Pradesh have become comparable with the rest of the country for the first time. However, in 1971 Census also the taking of census was extended over a much longer period than the 20 days' limit followed in most other parts of the country. When census is not taken simultaneously, it is called *non-synchronous census*. 1971 Census taken in Arunachal Pradesh falls in this category.

Population :

1971 Census reveals that Arunachal Pradesh contains 467,511 persons, out of whom 251,231 are males and 216,280 are females. Although the population of Arunachal Pradesh comprises less than 0.1 per cent of the total population of the country, there are certain countries in the world that are comparable with Arunachal Pradesh by size of population.

Amongst the States of India, Arunachal Pradesh is comparable with Nagaland by the size of population. Amongst the Union Territories, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands are smaller than Arunachal Pradesh by population size.

Distribution of population :

There are five districts in Arunachal Pradesh of which Siang District contains the largest population. The population of Siang District is 121,936, of Subansiri District 99,239, of Tirap District 97,470, of Kameng District 86,001 and of Lohit District 62,865. The average size of the districts of Arunachal Pradesh by population is 93,502. There are 77 circles in Arunachal Pradesh. The size of the circles by population is not uniform. The large variations of the circles by population are due to the fact that in certain areas there are concentration of population because of the availability of facilities for agriculture, whereas in other places the population is sparse because of lack of these facilities.

By concentration of population, Arunachal Pradesh can be said to be having six natural divisions. The western part of Kameng District and Tirap District comprises of two divisions. Because of topographical and sociological reasons, the villages of the western part of Kameng District and of Tirap District are comparatively larger and the popu-

lation have developed permanent terraced fields for cultivation. As a result of these, the villages of these two regions are more densely populated than most other parts of Arunachal Pradesh. The comparatively dense population pockets on the foot hills of Arunachal Pradesh specially in the region that are geographical extension of the Assam plains can be taken to be the third natural division. In recent years, settlements of many persons have taken place in these pockets. The upper, middle and lower belts of the remaining part of Arunachal Pradesh can be taken to the fourth, the fifth and the sixth natural divisions of Arunachal Pradesh for distribution of population. Of these belts, the middle one is the most densely populated because of the topographical reasons that provide condition conducive to extensive *Jhum* or shifting cultivation. The upper belt is sparsely populated because the hills here are too steep even for *Jhum* cultivation. The lower belt is also sparsely populated because the climate of this region is not as good as in the middle belt and protection of the field crops against the big game that inhabits the area is problematic.

Density of population :

The density of population of Arunachal Pradesh is 6 persons per square kilometre. The density of population of the country as a whole is 178 persons per square kilometre excluding the population and area of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Arunachal Pradesh is the least densely populated area of the country. However, there are a number of countries in the world whose density of population is equivalent or less than that of Arunachal Pradesh.

The highest density of population is found in Tirap District with about 14 persons per square kilometre. The least density of population of 3 persons per square kilometre is found in Lohit District. In Kameng District, the density

of population per square kilometre is 6 persons, in Subansiri District the density of population per square kilometre is 7 persons and in Siang District the density of population per square kilometre is 5 persons.

Out of 356 districts of the country, only 9 districts reported density of population less than 11 persons per square kilometre. Arunachal Pradesh accounts for 4 of them. Out of 24 districts of the country reporting density of population between 11 to 50 persons per square kilometre, one district belongs to Arunachal Pradesh. No district in Arunachal Pradesh had the density of population of more than 50 persons per square kilometre.

Houses and households :

There are 81,296 *census houses* in Arunachal Pradesh. Out of these, 77,192 are *occupied* and 4,104 are *vacant*. 72,214 houses are used as *residences*, 1,939 are used as *business houses and offices*, 764 are used as *shop-cum-residences*, 646 are used as *places of entertainment and community gathering excluding the places of worship*, 634 are used as *places of worship* and the remaining houses were put to *other types of uses*.

The average size of the *residential household* is 4.9 persons. The size of the households in the districts do not vary widely; the largest household comprising of the average size of 5.2 per cent are found in Tirap District and the smallest household of the average size of 4.6 per cent are found in Kameng District.

Houseless and Institutional population :

1,134 persons were found to be *houseless*, 13,640 persons were found to be members of *institutional households*. The average size of *houseless households* was found to be 2.6 and the same for the *institutional households* was found to be

10.4 persons. About 85.4 per cent of the households lived in in their own houses whereas about 14.6 per cent lived in rented houses.

Growth of population :

During the decade between 1961—1971 Arunachal Pradesh showed a variation of 38.91 per cent increase in the overall population. The country as a whole showed a decadal variation of 24.80 per cent increase in population. The Union Territories showed a higher growth rate of population compared to the States in general.

The variation in population during the decade showed a marked difference between the districts of Arunachal Pradesh. In Lohit District, the variation was 74 per cent, in Tirap District 63 per cent, in Siang District 28 per cent, in Subansiri District 31 per cent and in Kameng District the decadal variation was 23 per cent. Lohit District and Tirap District had been subjected to a considerable incidence of migration during the decade.

The *Scheduled Tribes* comprise of four-fifth of the population of Arunachal Pradesh. The variation of Scheduled Tribes population during the decade 1961—1971 had been 24 per cent. The variation in Lohit District was 35 per cent, for Subansiri District 27 per cent, for Tirap District 25 per cent, for Kameng District 22 per cent and for Siang District 18 per cent.

Urban and rural division of population :

There are only four towns in Arunachal Pradesh. Of the total population of 467,511 of Arunachal Pradesh, 450,223 are rural and only 17,288 are urban. The rural population of Arunachal Pradesh is less than 0.1 per cent of the total population of the country and urban population of Arunachal Pradesh is about 0.02 per cent of the country's urban population.

The Scheduled Tribes are 369,408 in number. The rural Scheduled Tribes population is 365,939 and urban Scheduled Tribes population is 3,469. The rural population not belonging to the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh live mostly in pockets amidst the vast tracts that are inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes people. The Scheduled Tribe themselves tend to occupy areas exclusive to one tribe or one tribe group. In addition to these, the terrain and the pattern of cultivation have given a checkered appearance to the habitations in the rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh.

There is no *uninhabited village* in Arunachal Pradesh. During 1971 Census, 2,973 villages were found in Arunachal Pradesh. An average village in Arunachal Pradesh contains 151 persons. About 81 per cent of the villages have less than 200 persons. About 14 per cent of the villages have a population between 200 to 499 persons. About 4 per cent of the villages have a population between 500 to 999 persons. About two per cent of the villages contain more than 1,000 population.

The towns of Arunachal Pradesh are small in size. Only Pasighat town shows a population of more than 5,000 people. The other three towns contain less than 5,000 people. The towns of Arunachal Pradesh have come up as bye-products of the administrative efforts. They fail to show up many of the usual urban characteristics to be found in other small towns of the country.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio of Arunachal Pradesh is 861 females per 1,000 males. The ratio for the whole country is 930 females per 1,000 males. The rural sex ratio of Arunachal Pradesh is 881 as against 949 of the country as a whole, and the urban sex ratio is 457 as against 858 of the country as a whole. However, the sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribes popu-

lation of Arunachal Pradesh is 1,007, indicating that the Scheduled Tribes population is fairly balanced in its distribution by sex.

Age structure :

The age data collected during 1971 Census were not very reliable and the enumerators had to help the respondents to state their ages. The distribution of the population by broad age groups indicate underenumeration of the younger people. The people in their teens and in the early 20's are conspicuous by their fewness. The *Dependency Ratio* of young and old persons as percentage to the persons in the working age group of 15—59, works out to 75 per cent for Arunachal Pradesh as against 92 per cent for the country as a whole. For the Scheduled Tribes population of Arunachal Pradesh, the *Dependency Ratio* is 85 per cent. The calculation of *Dependency Ratio* for Arunachal Pradesh has become possible only after 1971 Census. But in the context of Arunachal Pradesh such a ratio does not reflect a realistic picture. The main occupation of the people is working in *Jhum* cultivation. This type of cultivation requires work participation of the children much before they attain the age of 14 and of the old people much after they attain the age of 60 years.

Literacy :

Out of the total population of 467,511 persons, there were 52,791 literate persons in Arunachal Pradesh : 44,776 male literates and 8,015 female literates. The literacy rates in Arunachal Pradesh works out as 11.3 per cent for all persons, 17.8 per cent for the male population and 3.7 per cent for the female population. Compared to the rest of the country, the literacy rates of Arunachal Pradesh are very low. Arunachal Pradesh had a late start in education compared to most other parts of the country. Only after the

country had attained independence, attention has been paid to the educational development of the people of Arunachal Pradesh.

The literacy rates for the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh is 5.2 per cent for the overall Scheduled Tribes population. The male literacy rates for the Scheduled Tribes is 8.7 per cent and female literacy rate is only 1.7 per cent.

The literacy rates amongst the rural and urban population vary. The rate for the rural population is 9.79 per cent against 50.46 per cent for the urban population. The literacy rate also differ in the districts of Arunachal Pradesh. Siang District and Lohit District are doing better than the other districts in the field of literacy. Subansiri District and Kameng District are not doing so well.

Though the rates of literacy are low for Arunachal Pradesh, the growth rate of literacy is rather high. During the last decade, the growth rate of literacy for all persons was about 58 per cent. The growth rate for the male population was 46 per cent and of the female population was 161 per cent.

Mother-tongues :

1971 Census provides a comprehensive list of mother-tongues for Arunachal Pradesh. About 78 per cent of the people of Arunachal Pradesh speak a language indigenous to Arunachal Pradesh. The speakers of Arunachal Pradesh mother-tongues were 367,161 in number. The persons who returned their mother-tongues that were included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, comprised 12 per cent of the population. The speakers of the Constitutional Languages were 56,582 in number. The remaining 9 per cent of the people of Arunachal Pradesh, returned a mother-tongue which was neither indigenous to Arunachal Pradesh nor included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Religion :

1971 Census gives information regarding religions of the people of Arunachal Pradesh for the first time. Out of 467,511 persons enumerated in Arunachal Pradesh, 170,052 or 36 per cent returned their religions as Buddhism or Christianity or Hinduism or Islam or Jainism or Sikhism. Of these, 102,832 persons were Hindus. Amongst the Hindus, 29,446 persons belonged to the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. The Buddhists were 61,400 in number or about 13 per cent of the total population of Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh provides the highest percentage of the population as Buddhists compared to any other State or Union Territory of the country. 41,430 or about 67 per cent of the Buddhists belonged to the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh.

296,674 or 63 per cent of the people of Arunachal Pradesh has returned their religious faith which did not belong to the 6 *major religions* stated above. Excepting 20 persons all these people belong to the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh.

Main activity :

The distribution of population by main activity indicates that 58 per cent of the population of Arunachal Pradesh were *workers by main activity*. The male work participation rate is 63 per cent and the same for the females is 51 per cent. These rates are very high compared to the country as a whole.

Agriculture is the most important economic pursuit of the people of Arunachal Pradesh. About 80 per cent of the total workers of Arunachal Pradesh are engaged in agriculture. About 78 per cent of the workers returned themselves as *cultivators*. Next to agriculture, the *service* is the most im-

portant sector of the economy and accounts for about 19 per cent of the workers. The remaining categories of economic activity were returned by only 1 per cent of the workers.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

The Scheduled Castes are 6 in number. The total Scheduled Castes population was only 339 persons. The Scheduled Tribes returned in 1971 Census were 110 in number. The Scheduled Tribes population was 369,408 or about 79 per cent of the total population. About 91 per cent of the population of Subansiri District, about 87 per cent of the population of Siang District, about 79 per cent of the population of Kameng District, about 71 per cent of the population of Tirap District and about 58 per cent of the population of Lohit District belonged to the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh.

The Scheduled Tribes comprise of 81 per cent of the rural population and 20 per cent of the urban population of Arunachal Pradesh. About 73 per cent of the circles of Arunachal Pradesh contain 80 per cent or more Scheduled Tribes population. The circles showing less than 50 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes population are 11 per cent of the total number of circles.

About 57 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes population are workers. 58 per cent of the male and 56 per cent of the female Scheduled Tribes population are workers.

Conclusion :

1971 Census throws light on some important characteristics of the people of Arunachal Pradesh for the first time. The next census will take place in 1981. It will be possible then to verify what changes are taking place in Arunachal Pradesh by comparing the results of 1981 Census with those

of 1971 Census. The comprehensive data on birth rate and death rate and rates of migration, are not available for Arunachal Pradesh. Therefore, it is difficult to forecast what will be the population of Arunachal Pradesh like in 1981 Census. Some projection can, however be attempted by studying the various demographic factors presented by 1971 Census. This is a specialised work for the demographers, and the scholars will have to do much before such a project can be presented to the general public.

APPENDIX I

Circles of Arunachal Pradesh in April, 1971

(Figures in brackets show population)

District	Sub-division	Circle
1	2	3
KAMENG	Bomdila Subdivision	Kalaktang (6, 744), Thrizino (11, 134), Nafra (3, 133) and Dirang (11, 102);
	Tawang Subdivision	Zemithang (1, 896), Lumla (4, 752), Tawang (10, 769) and Thingbu (1,337);
	Seppa Subdivision	Pakke-Keshang (3,448), Seppa (11, 445), Pipu-Dipu (3,864), Chayengtajo (5,826), Wali (4,133) and Bameng (6,418).
SUBANSIRI	Ziro Subdivision	Palin (6,503), Sagalee (8,035), Doimukh (9,597), Ziro (23,648), Raga (7,175) and Tali (7,169);
	Koloriang Subdivision	Nyapin (8,486), Koloriang (4,354), Damin (3,792), and Sari (2,155);
	Daporijo Subdivision	Taksing (602), Limeking (614), Nacho (3,034), Siyum (3,831), Taliha (6,671), Daporijo (10,505) and Dumporijo (6,757).
SIANG	Along Subdivision	Likabali (2,137), Gensi (2,324), Basar (10,197), Liromoba (8,086), Along (23,039) and Payum (1,858);
	Tuting Subdivision	Singa (916) and Gelling (4,547);
	Mechuka Subdivision	Tato (3,376) and Manigong (2,762);

(Continued)

(Continued)

District	Sub-division	Circle
1	2	3
LOHIT	Pasighat Subdivision	Pangin (4,516), Pasighat (17,788), Mebo (5,725), Mariyang (11,302), Yingking (4,5465), Boleng (5,003) and Mori (106).
	Tezu Subdivision	Tezu (9,996), Chowkham (5,907), Namsai (16,517) and Wakro (1,640);
	Hayuliang Subdivision	Hawai (2,750), Walong (806), Kibithoo (426), Chaglongam (2,353) and Hayuliang (7,238);
	Dibang Valley Subdivision	Roing (5,743), Hunli (3,398), Etalin (787), Anini (2,129), Adane (973) and Dambuk (2,202).
TIRAP	Khonsa Subdivision	Khonsa (15,781), Laju (6,274), Changlang (11,735), Nampong (5,696), Vijoynagar (1,833), Deban (3,997), Miao (12,910), Bordumsa (2,610), Manmao (2,693) and Namsang (4,297);
	Longding Subdivision	Kanubari (6,027), Longding (9,103), Pongchou (8,114) and Wakka (6,400).

(Concluded)

APPENDIX II

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh

(Figures in brackets show the population)

1	2
Scheduled Castes	Bania (4), Dholi (1), Hira (3), Kaibarta (326), Muchi (1), Namasudta (4).
Scheduled Tribes	Abor (4,733), Adi (5,520), Adi Gallong (234), Adi Minyong (25), Adi Padam (1,094), Adi Pasi (209), Aka (2,345), Apatani (12,888), Ashing (959), Bagi (2,063), Bangni (21,785), Bangro (1,085), Bogum (473), Bokar (2,721), Bolok Tangsa (3), Bomdo (294), Bori (78), But Monpa (555), Dafia (5,926), Darok Tangsa (5), Deori (2,683), Digaru/Taraon Mishmi (5,384), Dirang Monpa (1,716), Gallong (38,688), Haisa Tangsa (1), Havi Tangsa (699), Hill Miri (8,174), Hotang Tangsa (1), Idu/Chulikata Mishmi (8,136), Janbo (210), Kaman/Miju Mishmi (8,233), Karka (2,118), Katin Tangsa (1), Kemsing Tangsa (391), Khalim Tangsa (2), Khamba (848), Khamiyang (29), Khampti (4,078), Khowa (703), Khrodeng Bangni (1), Komkar (73), Kongbo (375), Korang Tangsa (1), Langri Tangsa (11), Libo (14), Lichi Tangsa (2), Liju Nocte (4), Lish Monpa (1,046), Longchang Tangsa (21), Longing Tangsa (9), Longphi Tangsa (156), Longri Tangsa (133), Longsang Tangsa (375), Lowang Tangsa (1), Meyor (100), Miji (3,549), Mikir (1,298), Millang (2,595), Millang Abor (3), Minyong (19,146), Mishing/Miri (3,359), Mishmi (808), Moglum Tangsa (1,486), Momba (2,486), Monpa (23,319), Morang Tangsa (123), Mossang Tangsa (1,288), Muktum (2), Namsang Tangsa (3), Ngimong Tangsa (4), Nishang (15,462), Nissi (33,805), Nocte (23,165), Nonong (1), Padam (9,864), Pailibo (1,190), Panchen Monpa (747), Pang (593), Pasi (1,944), Phong Tangsa (1), Pongkong (5), Ponthai Nocte (247), Ramo (655), Rangai Tangsa (1), Rongrang Tangsa (538), Sanke Tangsa (10), Sherdukpen (1,639), Simong (3,140), Simsa Tangsa (2), Singpho (1,567), Siram (8), Sulung (4,250), Sulung Bankni (38), Tagin (20,377), Tagin Bangni (1,730), Taisen Tangsa (4), Tangam (84), Tangsa (6,941), Tarma (3), Tawang Monpa (826), Thai Khampti (8), Tikhak Tangsa (1,169), Tutcha Nocte (911), Wancho (28,650), Yanoo Bangni (1,578), Yatong (158), Yobin (929), Yongkuk Tangsa (29), Yougli Tangsa (135), and Zakhring (23).

APPENDIX III

The religions of Arunachal Pradesh

(Figures in brackets show the followers)

1	2
Major Religions	Buddhism (61,400), Christianity (3,684), Hinduism (102,832), Islam (842), Jainism (39), Shikhism (1,255).
Other religions and persuasions.	Abutani (1,930), Adi (52,460), Adi Glong/Adi Galo/Gallong/Galo (4,959), Adi Komkar (14), Adi Minyong/Minyong (2,151), Adi Padam/Padam (1,074), Aka (1,841), Apatani (12,753), Ashing (425), Bangro (1,050), Bhismak (9), Bogum (455), Bokar (1,907), Bori (28), Devadharma (548), Digaru/Taraon Mishmi (3,431), Donipolo (36,949), Hill Miri (4,708), Idu Mishmi/Kidz (7,813), Kamen Mishmi/Muju Mishmi/Kaman/Miju (4,315), Karka (7), Khowa (6), Longphi (6), Miji (3,450), Millang (18), Moshing/Miri (222), Mishmi (1,554), Moglum (5), Nishang/Nissi/Bangni/Dafla (78,321), Nocte (15,980), Pangi (29), Pasi (154), Ramo (6), Singpho (163), Simong (681), Sulung (4,176), Tagin (13,547), Tangam (2), Tangsa (8,671), Tangsa/Darok (81), Tangsa/Kemsing (50), Tangsa/Longchang (118), Tangsa/Longri (153), Tangsa/Morang (175), Tangsa/Mossang (899), Tangsa/Phong (1), Tangsa/Rongrang (325), Tangsa/Sanke (7), Tangsa/Tikhak (439), Tangsa/Yonguli (23), and Wancho (28,585).